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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Review.

Liberal marketing of hogs continued during the week December 3–8, more than 1,000,000 head being consigned to ten large market centers. Demand, however, was unusually broad, and prices showed little change. Eastern shippers bought freely. The cattle market showed more strength, the supply of desirable light yearlings being insufficient for the demand. The fat lamb market was unsettled, with a weak undertone.

Substantial price gains were made on most classes and grades of fresh meats at eastern markets, while at Chicago price trends were irregular. Receipts were light and compensated for an uneven demand.

Receipts of cattle, sheep, and lambs at 67 markets were less in November than in November last year, but the number of hogs was record-breaking, for the month, since 1915, when records were first compiled. Inspected slaughter in October this year was heavier than during October last year, hog slaughter showing the greatest gains. Apparent per capita consumption of Federally inspected meat was 17.1% heavier than during October last year.

Butter markets were unsettled during the week December 3–8. Demand apparently lighter, except for better grades. Reports on production irregular. Preliminary report of December 1 cold-storage holdings served somewhat as steadying factor. Firm foreign markets lessen probability of immediate heavy imports.

Cheese price changes during the week placed various styles more nearly in normal relation with each other. Declines failed, however, to stimulate trading. Dull demand is expected through holiday season

Recent advance of sweet-potato prices has been in contrast to the decline for white potatoes. Thanksgiving trade may have stimulated demand, but the relatively limited supplies of sweet potatoes in terminal markets doubtless have been the principal cause for higher prices. Total shipments this season to December 8 were about 2,500 cars less than to the same time last fall, and 1,000 cars below the early movement in 1921. Only about 10% of the sweet-potato crop is usually shipped in carlots, compared with 25% or 30% of the white-potato production. Prices of sweets average much higher than at this time a year ago. Advances of 3¢–10¢ per 100 pounds were observed in most of the leading potato-shipping sections, although the white potato market is still sluggish. Shipments also increased after the long downward slant since October. Onions sold at irregular ranges, and apples held about steady. New cabbage has already started rolling from Florida and Texas, but prices of old stock hold firm. New York City market actually closed higher. Total shipments of 15 fruits and vegetables showed a net gain of 587 cars for the week, filling 13,285 cars.

Wheat prices made slight advances, mills and shippers absorbing the light offerings. Exports were small and principally from Pacific coast ports. Corn movement continues below last year. Prices were firm. Interior feeders were buying at country points. Oats market was firm and slightly higher. Other grains also were firm.

Timothy hay markets continued firm. Better grades of alfalfa were in good demand. Prairie prices fluctuated at different markets with supply and demand.

Feed markets were dull and easier. Mild weather and resultant light feeding showing their effect on supply and demand conditions. Accumulations evident in many sections. Stocks and interior supplies generally believed heavier than at same time last year. Production most feeds normal; some above normal. The movement was heavy.

Cotton prices fluctuated violently during the week December 3–8, with final prices showing declines of nearly 2½¢ per pound below the close of the previous week. Drastic liquidation by long interests and the issuance by the Bureau of the Census of the ginnings prior to December 1 of 9,243,917 bales were contributing causes to the weakness, the ginnings being heavier than trade expectations. The American dry-goods trade was reported as slowing up, due to the unsettled raw material prices. The average price of No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets closed at 33.62¢ per pound compared with 35.79¢ the previous week. December future contracts at New York closed at 34.48¢ compared with 37.10¢ last week.

Unseasonably mild weather prevailed in Central and Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains, making the fifth consecutive week with temperatures above normal in those sections. It was cool in the more western States, with considerable frost damage in the San Joaquin Valley of California. Farm work was interrupted by frequent rains in much of the South, and there was some delay in the Ohio Valley States, but in the central and northern trans-Mississippi area the mild dry weather was very favorable for outdoor operations. Winter truck was benefited by moisture in the South, and conditions continued generally favorable for winter grains, except in California.

Livestock - Meats - Wool

Week's Run of Hogs Extra Large.

Liquidation of hogs continued during the week December 3–8, more than 1,000,000 head being consigned to ten large markets. This was the largest aggregate run of the year and no doubt indicated considerable premature marketing. Many light lights and pigs are being sold, this in part evidently being finishers' reaction to an unfavorable hog and corn ratio and also in part to the rather widespread cholera scare through many sections. Yet demand continues unusually broad, and in spite of record receipts at Chicago and the River markets values were steady to only slightly lower than a week earlier. Most big killers indicate by their buying gait that current prices are on the bargain counter. Many livestock men and others are urging finishers to hold back underweights and pigs, to utilize their soft corn in creating pork gains, and thus relieve the present market of the too burdensome supply. Some well versed in the trade are predicting that the reward for this action will be sharply higher prices during the early spring, basing their prophecy on the belief that the crop has been too closely garnered for this season of the year and also on the assumption that the year's tremendous demand for pork product both at home and abroad will continue.

No little part of the ability of the trade to absorb large hog runs is due to the recent more active entrance of eastern shippers into the market. This probably indicates that eastern and southern crops have been fairly closely marketed and undoubtedly is a bullish factor to be considered in commenting on future hog prices.

No let-up in the movement of the product is apparent, storage stocks of both lard and meat remaining at low tide as contrasted with a year ago. The same broad foreign demand that during the first nine months of the year absorbed nearly 1,500,000,000 pounds of lard, bacon and ham, and fresh pork continues to flourish. Packing sows are being offered less freely than a month ago and now feature by selling relatively close to best butchers, on account of their lard yielding characteristics and the high price of the latter commodity. As an illustration of this the bulk of packing sows at the close of the week under review sold at Chicago from $6.50–$6.75, choice butchers at that time bringing $7–$7.15.

The undertone of the fat-cattle market has recently displayed more strength. Short-fed weighty steers are becoming scarcer and a feeling exists in trade circles that these have about run their course for the season. Light yearlings in desirable flesh condition are too few to go around and the scarcity of these is exerting an upward pressure on desirable grades of fat she stock. Beef heifers on the yearling order are especially in demand, prices having advanced sharply over a month ago. The same is true of fat cows, relatively few except short-fed kinds being offered. A month ago when the western she stock run was in full blast, short-fed cows and heifers similar to the ones marketed at Chicago during the current week at $4.50–$6.50, moved slowly at $3.50–$5.50. Since the western run has subsided the advance tendered native short-fed kinds has placed them in a position when margins of profit are comparatively liberal. The diminishing supply of short-fed steers is more consistent money makers now than a month ago, but the bulk of the weighty steers that were purchased at relatively high prices during the summer months have failed in most instances to pay their board bill. The activity infused into the market recently, however, has materially changed this condition, at a time, however, that is too late for most finishers who took out weighty feeders. Even now when the supply of heavy steers is comparatively scarce, they sell erratically, demand apparently being only sufficient to absorb a meager supply. Highly finished heavy kinds appear to have the same difficulty in getting outlet as less desirably fleshed offerings of comparable weights. Yearlings and handy-weight steers have felt none of this slowness shown by heavies. Price premiums paid for the latter continue substantial. Whether the probable diminution in the quota of heavy fat steers arriving during the remainder of this year and early next spring will be sufficient to permit prices comparable with yearlings and handy-weights is problematical. There seems to be little change for a burdensome supply of well-conditioned light yearlings in the near future.

Bovine feeding material is becoming scarcer, the supply now being confined chiefly to native arrivals. Naturally country buying has subsided but in instances the demand exceeds the supply, the natural outcome of this circumstance being that prices have advanced materially at all market centers. Under the existing demand, price recessions are improbable. Qualitied steers suitable for further finish are the kinds that most finishers want now and such kinds are scarcest among offerings eligible to go to the country. Popular weights are 700–900-lb. kinds. A few finishers are taking heavy feeders upward to $8.25 at Kansas City, but lighter kinds enjoy the preference, some even preferring plain qualitied light stock steers which are selling near the bottom of the stocker price range.

Fat lambs are having considerable difficulty in holding above $13. As that price is considerably less than most of these lambs cost when taken into grain belt feed lots last fall, the present fed crop has not been a money maker so far and there are few bullish factors to indicate that it will be. Fed lambs from the intermountain region will soon be arriving on the market and continued liberal marketing of the increased supply placed on feed this year will be necessary in order to avoid congestion later on. Besides, the tendency, on sharp market breaks, at least is to discount heavy lambs emphatically, so both corn-belt and western feed lots are faced with the situation of keeping their lambs flowing steadily and liberally to market.

The scarcity of fat sheep is seasonal but the supply is increasing. Short-fed ewes and wethers taken out earlier in the season at relatively low levels are in most instances returning moderate to liberal pay for their care and feed. Light ewes at Chicago sold upward to $7.50 during the week, and the bulk of fat ewes of all weights at $5.50–$6.50 had in many instances gone out a few months earlier at $3.50–$5. A moderate supply of short-feeder lambs constitute about all the available finishing material that finishers can get hold of, and most of these are going to the country for the second time at $11.50–$12.25.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week of December 3–8, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.[1]			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	90,183	29,570	60,613	308,741	47,380	261,361	88,295	31,381	56,914
Denver [2]	25,346	18,359	2,925	13,026	873	10,915	10,853	8,591	2,234
East St. Louis	32,983	11,890	18,370	120,332	43,628	60,662	8,211	658	8,004
Fort Worth	19,824	3,085	13,664	7,036	632	5,066	1,087	2,180	139
Indianapolis	13,202	6,714	5,575	110,684	42,387	63,608	1,421	451	590
Kansas City	58,102	26,757	29,692	89,526	25,049	64,181	25,192	5,687	19,112
Oklahoma City	7,031	2,154	4,796	11,527	2,583	9,038	256	198	46
Omaha	35,935	15,378	19,788	64,281	5,147	57,191	50,915	15,883	33,541
St. Joseph [2]	13,958	4,097	8,738	63,239	13,617	48,620	17,831	2,809	15,016
St. Paul [2]	33,220	11,490	20,978	118,376	19,991	98,677	8,396	2,205	6,415
Sioux City	16,714	7,991	6,282	57,938	19,842	35,575	5,653	983	5,004
Wichita [2]	6,330	4,312	2,059	21,506	1,486	18,643	2,252	2,948	416
Total	352,828	141,797	193,480	986,212	222,615	733,537	220,362	73,971	147,431
Total Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923	251,100	114,706	144,386	708,044	191,664	494,600	185,801	79,248	109,647
Total Dec. 4–9, 1922	362,429	160,865	191,980	790,671	180,789	591,996	230,383	93,618	140,718

[1] Movement of calves Dec. 3–8, 1923: Receipts 66,046; shipments 20,546; local slaughter 46,475.
[2] Week ending Friday, Dec. 2.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week December 3–8, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	241	$7.10	202	$7.21	197	$7.20	220	$6.66	263	$6.48	207	$6.45
Tuesday	231	7.11	208	7.16	195	7.07	213	6.70	248	6.60	210	6.58
Wednesday	228	7.04	213	7.05	185	7.42	212	6.66	254	6.65	210	6.57
Thursday	226	6.86	204	6.77	183	7.32	215	6.57	253	6.48	213	6.33
Friday	234	6.89	200	6.57	189	7.05	215	6.55	253	6.52	214	6.36
Saturday	228	6.85	205	6.64	180	7.15	231	6.59	255	6.67	216	6.29
Average:												
Dec. 3–8, 1923	232	6.99	203	6.92	187	7.22	215	6.63	253	6.56	211	6.46
Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923	231	6.68	203	8.64	183	6.83	219	6.36	255	6.25	209	6.19
Dec. 4–9, 1922	234	8.07	200	8.22	....	.....	212	7.89	237	7.75	211	7.85

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Average Prices of Livestock, Week of December 3–8, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.			
	Dec. 3–8, 1923.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 4–9, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Dec. 3–8, 1923.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 4–9, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Dec. 3–8, 1923.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 3–8, 1923.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 4–9, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Dec. 3–8, 1923.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 4–9, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Dec. 3–8, 1923.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 4–9, 1922.	3-year average.[2]
Cattle.																						
Slaughter cattle and calves:																						
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																						
Choice and prime	11.98	11.89	12.75	12.49	11.75	11.75	12.12	11.58	.....	.....	11.28	11.25	12.20	11.61	11.58	11.31	12.00	11.68	10.92	11.00	.....	.....
Good	10.66	10.65	10.96	10.86	10.62	10.62	10.38	9.99	7.90	7.91	9.84	9.72	10.26	9.87	10.04	9.75	10.00	10.03	9.60	9.75	.....	.....
Medium	9.20	9.14	8.65	8.88	8.70	8.81	8.20	7.96	6.75	6.59	8.26	8.02	8.22	8.04	8.32	8.12	8.00	8.12	7.92	8.00	7.32	7.89
Common	6.98	6.92	6.50	6.93	6.70	6.81	6.08	6.33	5.25	5.19	6.44	6.32	6.17	6.47	6.38	6.38	6.12	6.32	6.00	6.00	5.75	6.16
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																						
Choice and prime	12.09	12.00	12.66	12.64	11.88	12.00	12.12	11.81	.....	.....	11.40	11.38	11.95	11.88	11.65	11.52	11.88	11.80	10.92	11.00	.....	.....
Good	10.82	10.34	10.83	10.82	10.75	10.88	10.28	10.08	7.88	7.78	9.96	9.82	9.96	9.78	10.20	10.06	9.88	9.91	9.60	9.75	.....	.....
Medium	9.26	9.20	8.54	8.69	8.80	8.94	7.98	7.78	6.50	6.34	8.38	8.15	7.88	7.53	8.38	8.29	7.88	7.69	7.80	7.88	7.32	7.81
Common	6.90	6.86	6.32	6.65	6.40	6.41	5.88	5.85	5.00	4.88	6.19	6.08	5.84	5.84	6.12	6.12	5.78	5.84	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.95
Canner and cutter	4.34	4.38	3.42	3.81	4.12	4.12	3.04	3.39	3.12	3.03	4.00	4.00	3.04	3.45	4.00	4.00	3.25	3.65	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.18
Light yearling steers and heifers—																						
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[3]	11.05	10.83	.....	.....	10.80	11.06	.....	.....	8.38	8.31	10.02	10.00	.....	.....	10.25	10.25	.....	.....	10.00	9.75	.....	.....
Heifers—																						
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.52	9.45	[4] 7.62	7.39	8.58	8.88	[4] 7.05	7.53	5.68	5.47	7.78	7.62	[4] 6.10	6.59	8.52	8.28	[4] 6.50	6.77	8.42	8.44	[4] 6.00	6.46
Common and medium (all weights)	6.40	6.31			5.25	5.25			3.92	3.72	4.95	4.88			5.58	5.31			5.50	5.44		
Cows—																						
Good and choice	6.92	6.98	[4] 5.74	6.04	5.90	6.00	[4] 4.88	5.25	4.78	4.50	5.88	5.88	[4] 4.73	5.22	5.84	5.66	[4] 5.00	5.36	6.25	6.25	[4] 5.05	5.34
Common and medium	4.66	4.74			4.18	4.38			3.52	3.19	3.88	3.88			4.10	3.81			4.05	4.12		
Canner and cutter	2.90	2.96	2.92	3.28	2.82	2.82	2.84	3.08	2.42	2.12	2.58	2.54	2.74	3.19	2.94	2.69	2.88	3.29	2.55	2.62	2.68	2.97
Bulls—																						
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)[3]	5.70	5.56	.....	.....	5.62	5.62	.....	.....	4.10	4.12	4.96	4.92	.....	.....	5.14	5.06	.....	.....	4.50	4.44	.....	.....
Canner to medium (canner and bologna)[3]	4.06	3.84	.....	.....	3.38	3.38	.....	.....	2.70	2.53	3.18	3.00	.....	.....	3.06	2.93	.....	.....	3.20	3.12	.....	.....
Calves—																						
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down)	8.85	8.06	[5] 9.40	9.19	8.75	8.12	[5] 8.25	8.35	6.30	5.50	7.75	7.62	[5] 7.35	8.32	8.08	8.00	[5] 7.80	8.67	6.85	6.41	[5] 6.38	6.87
Medium to choice (190 lbs.–260 lbs.)	7.88	7.31			6.65	6.25			6.05	5.25	6.85	6.75			6.58	6.50			6.15	6.00		
Medium to choice (260 lbs. up)	6.10	5.72	[6] 5.22	5.77	5.90	5.50	[6] 5.72	6.12	5.65	4.88	5.45	5.62	[6] 5.20	5.51	6.00	6.00	[6] 5.32	5.88	5.25	5.25	[6] 4.75	4.49
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[3]	6.18	5.75	.....	.....	4.40	4.50	.....	.....	3.68	3.16	4.40	4.38	.....	.....	5.10	4.88	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[3]	4.45	4.16	.....	.....	3.02	3.00	.....	.....	3.30	2.75	3.25	3.25	.....	.....	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	3.00	2.97	.....	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																						
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. up)[7]	6.63	6.49	6.68	6.88	5.88	5.88	6.25	6.40	5.20	5.12	6.60	6.56	6.31	6.70	6.60	6.50	6.32	6.59	5.12	5.12	5.68	6.03
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. down)[8]	6.15	6.00	6.16	5.94	5.50	5.50	5.38	5.44	4.95	4.88	6.12	6.12	5.88	5.65	6.22	6.12	6.08	5.76	4.62	4.62	4.95	5.39
Steers, inferior (all weights)[3]	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	3.85	3.84	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	.....	.....
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.03	3.96	4.12	4.48	3.50	3.50	3.88	4.23	2.90	2.60	3.90	3.88	3.94	4.25	3.95	3.75	4.22	4.49	3.38	3.31	3.62	4.09
Calves, common-choice[9]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25	5.88	5.67	4.58	4.12	5.62	5.50	5.88	5.75	5.50	5.50	6.06	5.71	4.75	4.75	.....	.....
Hogs.																						
Top (highest price, not average.)	7.40	7.25	8.45	10.40	7.40	7.30	8.50	10.50	7.70	7.50	7.00	6.80	8.30	10.15	6.95	6.75	8.25	10.10	6.75	6.65	8.10	9.60
Bulk of sales	6.93	6.72	8.09	8.24	6.92	6.78	8.30	8.46	7.24	6.97	6.60	6.49	7.96	8.11	6.48	6.17	7.79	7.86	6.39	6.12	7.87	7.89
Heavy weight (250–350 lbs.) medium-choice	7.12	6.82	8.16	8.24	7.04	6.90	8.11	8.30	7.23	7.02	6.75	6.59	7.95	8.04	6.63	6.35	7.89	7.93	6.48	6.27	7.84	7.82
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.) medium-choice	7.05	6.88	8.20	8.30	7.03	6.88	8.24	8.44	7.29	7.08	6.68	6.57	8.02	8.13	6.67	6.38	7.94	8.04	6.47	6.26	7.89	7.89
Light weight (160–200 lbs.) common-choice	6.81	6.65	8.18	8.34	6.74	6.60	8.26	8.44	6.84	6.56	6.23	6.04	7.96	8.08	6.47	6.23	7.82	7.96	6.42	6.22	7.95	8.00
Light lights (130–160 lbs.) common-choice	6.43	6.16	8.18	8.34	6.40	6.28	8.24	8.39	6.29	6.01	5.94	5.65	7.91	8.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.21	5.82	7.91	[10] 7.43
Packing hogs:																						
Smooth	6.70	6.55	7.68	7.79	6.31	6.08	7.29	7.32	6.17	6.00	6.27	6.16	7.32	7.43	6.22	5.95	7.24	7.38	6.00	5.92	7.38	7.52
Rough	6.48	6.28	7.40	7.49	6.14	5.86	7.02	7.03	5.17	5.00	6.07	5.92	7.09	7.07	5.97	5.63	7.03	7.06	5.88	5.82	7.12	7.31
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium-choice	5.88	5.42	8.12	8.19	6.08	5.92	8.01	8.17	5.57	5.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.71	5.10	7.92	[10] 7.52
Feeder and stocker pigs (70–130 lbs.) common-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.64	5.44	7.83	[11] 8.49	4.29	4.15	5.00	4.85	7.51	7.76	5.04	5.18	7.50	7.51	4.98	4.70	7.89	7.82
Sheep and Lambs.																						
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																						
Lambs—																						
Light and handy weight (84 lbs. down) medium-prime	12.12	12.23	14.32	11.99	11.77	11.88	13.84	11.21	.....	.....	11.54	11.75	13.99	11.04	11.43	11.53	14.03	11.37	11.35	11.41	13.62	11.01
All weights, cull and common	10.02	10.12	11.11	9.49	9.32	9.25	10.98	8.49	.....	.....	9.42	9.44	10.95	8.35	9.49	9.47	11.28	9.11	9.15	9.19	10.62	8.28
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	9.55	9.78	11.52	9.48	9.32	9.44	11.00	8.73	8.50	8.50	9.25	9.22	10.88	8.60	9.35	9.12	10.76	8.50	8.90	8.94	10.82	8.57
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime	7.35	7.31	8.00	6.49	6.50	6.50	7.85	[12] 6.32	6.12	5.96	6.80	6.82	7.33	6.00	7.12	7.06	7.50	6.06	6.75	6.72	7.40	6.10
Ewes, common-choice[3]	5.72	5.56	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	4.38	4.38	5.00	4.97	.....	.....	5.26	5.12	.....	.....	5.05	4.94	.....	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[3]	2.68	2.62	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	1.88	1.88	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	2.62	2.56	.....	.....	2.25	2.31	.....	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																						
Feeding lambs, medium-choice	11.88	11.78	13.54	10.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.83	9.62	11.20	11.25	12.80	9.95	11.25	11.25	.....	.....

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Dec. 6–11, 1920; Dec. 5–10, 1921; and Dec. 4–9, 1922.
[3] No comparable grade in former classification.
[4] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.
[5] In old classification classed as light and medium weight.
[6] In old classification classed as heavy weight.
Note.—Classification of livestock changed July 2, 1923.
[7] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 and 750–1,000 lbs. in former classification.
[8] In old classification classed as stocker steers—common to choice.
[9] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice and common and medium in former classification.
[10] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[11] Two-year average; does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.
[12] Two-year average.

Fresh Meat Prices Improved.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Substantial price gains were made on most classes and grades of fresh meats at eastern markets during the week ended December 7. Beef and pork cuts were firm to $2 higher, while veal, lamb, and mutton were steady to $3 higher. At Chicago, however, while beef and veal were mostly firm to $2 higher, other classes displayed some weakness. Receipts at all four centers were rather light, which offset to a large extent the somewhat irregular demand brought about in part by unfavorable weather conditions.

Beef.—Moderate supplies and a fairly active demand characterized the beef market virtually throughout the week at eastern markets. Average quality showed improvement, some beef from Kansas City show steers appearing on the market at certain eastern points. Such beef sold up to $22 per 100 pounds, while some lots of choice yearlings sold up to the same figure. Common grade steer beef was relatively scarce, and sold readily. Receipts of cows were also light, and prices made greater gains than was the case with steer values. At New York choice heifers sold up to $19, some of them showing better quality in the meat than the best steers offered.

At Chicago the better grades of steers formed a small part of the offerings, although sellers were unable to move choice beef in a large way at any advance in prices.

The supply of cow beef was somewhat curtailed, but this condition had little effect on the market as demand also decreased.

The supply of bulls on the market at eastern points was practically negligible. At Chicago moderate receipts with an uneven demand resulted in a changeable market with a slight decline for the week. Kosher beef trade was fair and with curtailed supplies prices were mostly firm to higher except at New York.

Veal.—The veal market emerged from the inactive condition of previous weeks and prices were strong to unevenly higher at all points. Receipts were light to moderate and demand showed considerable improvement. At New York a few sales were made up to $22 with $20 the practical top.

Lamb.—Receipts of lamb were light at eastern markets and, despite a somewhat slow demand, prices were strong to unevenly higher. All grades were represented in the offerings, but heavy weight kinds were too plentiful and suffered price penalization as a result. At Chicago while supplies were only moderate, the decrease in demand resulted in reduced pri with many low spots.

Mutton.—The mutton market was rather quiet throughout. A limited demand, however, was matched by light receipts and sellers had little difficulty either in maintaining steady prices or affecting a clearance. As was true in the lamb market, light-weight carcasses were wanted, and frequently sold at a premium of $1–$2 per 100 pounds.

Pork.—Receipts of fresh loins were about normal at eastern markets but were practically confined to the lighter averages. Demand was fairly good and prices were mostly firm to higher. Buyers, however, discriminated against 6 to 8 pound averages, such kinds usually selling at a discount of 50¢–$1 from the price of 8–10 pound averages. Shoulder cuts were also firm to higher, although lacking in demand when compared with loins.

At Chicago supplies were liberal and the desire of sellers to keep the product moving during the latter part of the week caused a decline of around $1 on loins while other cuts were unchanged. Prices were very uneven on all fresh cuts.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.[1]

Week of December 3–8, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Commodity.	Dec. 3–8, 1923.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 4–9, 1922.	3-year average.[2]
Hams No. 1, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	22.62	22.25	21.75	24.25
Hams No. 2, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	20.38	20.75	19.75	22.00
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	13.62	14.00	15.50	17.75
Bacon No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	27.75	28.25	31.25	34.50
Bacon No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	21.00	21.50	25.00	24.50
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.50	13.50	17.62	17.08
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	14.00	14.00	13.38	14.34
Pure lard, tierces	14.88	15.75	13.88	14.92
Compound lard, tierces	14.62	14.38	12.50	12.21

[1] Based on prices to retailers.
[2] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Dec. 6–11, 1920; Dec. 5–10, 1921; and Dec. 4–9, 1922.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of December 3–8, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Dec. 3–8, 1923.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 4–9, 1922.	Three year average.[1]	Dec. 3–8, 1923.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 4–9, 1922.	Three year average.[1]
Beef and veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	18.75	18.75	17.75	20.18	20.00	19.00	18.80	21.10
Good	17.60	17.00	16.00	18.03	16.70	15.75	15.80	16.57
Medium	15.80	14.00	13.00	14.70	13.45	12.75	12.80	13.65
Common	12.20	10.00	9.50	10.93	11.60	10.75	10.00	11.38
Cow—								
Good	12.50	11.50	10.50	11.70	11.70	10.94	10.50	11.60
Medium	11.50	10.50	8.50	9.97	10.70	9.75	9.50	10.57
Common	9.00	7.75	6.75	8.25	8.95	8.56	8.40	9.43
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common	7.15	7.06	5.92	7.38	7.88	8.00	7.00	7.80
Veal:								
Choice	16.90	14.75	15.70	16.93	18.40	16.75	18.50	20.37
Good	14.10	12.75	14.60	15.07	15.60	14.38	15.00	17.37
Medium	12.40	11.12	12.50	13.33	12.60	11.00	12.00	14.33
Common	9.90	8.38	8.50	10.40	9.60	8.75	10.00	11.57
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	15.00	16.25	17.75	[2] 16.88	16.00	16.50	19.50	[2] 18.75
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	12.90	12.88	15.80	18.77	15.20	14.12	17.80	19.85
10–12 lbs. average	11.90	11.88	15.05	17.58	14.05	13.31	17.50	18.82
12–14 lbs. average	10.90	10.75	14.30	16.60	13.20	12.44	16.70	17.72
14–16 lbs. average	9.90	9.75	13.45	15.65	12.70	11.81	15.90	16.67
16 lbs. and over	9.29	8.75	12.90	[2] 14.55	11.30	10.94	14.90	[2] 15.60
Shoulders:								
Skinned	9.50	9.75	13.05	14.23	10.90	10.75	14.00	14.75
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	9.50	9.50	12.25	13.53	10.75	10.38	13.50	.....
6–8 lbs. average	8.50	8.50	11.75	12.73	9.60	9.25	11.50	13.17
Butts:								
Boston style	9.80	9.88	13.85	15.58	11.30	11.62	16.90	17.43
Spare ribs	8.00	8.00	10.40	[2] 11.80	9.00	10.00	14.00	[2] 14.00
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	23.90	23.75	25.50	24.63	26.00	23.75	26.90	27.30
Good	22.60	22.50	23.50	22.70	25.00	22.75	24.90	25.23
Medium	20.40	20.62	21.50	20.60	23.00	21.25	22.50	22.63
Common	17.70	17.75	18.50	17.73	20.00	18.25	20.50	[3] 19.60
Mutton:								
Good	13.00	13.00	14.50	12.20	16.50	15.50	15.30	13.80
Medium	11.00	11.00	12.50	10.33	14.00	13.00	12.50	11.53
Common	8.50	8.50	8.50	7.50	11.50	10.50	9.90	9.17

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Dec. 6–11, 1920; Dec. 5–10, 1921; and Dec. 4–9, 1922.
[2] Two year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[3] Two year average; does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.

Monthly Meat Supplies at Three Eastern Markets.

November 10–December 1, 1923—November 6–December 2, 1922.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses	8,374	12,296	28,832	40,219	8,806	14,204
Cows.....do	6,713	7,942	3,798	3,818	2,329	2,579
Bulls.....do	116	157	765	1,072	805	570
Veal.....do	5,248	6,167	43,454	62,375	6,038	9,581
Hogs.....do	210	9,812	18,708	16,278	.....	.....
Lambs.....do	46,145	55,831	71,808	100,457	23,170	30,940
Mutton.....do	1,942	4,704	19,688	37,928	5,737	11,719
Goats.....do	303	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Beef cuts....pounds	17,788	1,900	637,024	751,181	.....	.....
Pork cuts.....do	820,743	1,536,411	6,264,130	6,904,994	2,217,090	1,827,555
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses	10,598	11,669	38,611	49,168	8,111	10,297
Calves.....do	7,621	11,920	47,324	55,164	5,952	5,883
Hogs.....do	116,325	84,655	244,302	282,107	98,537	109,700
Sheep.....do	32,847	32,398	181,685	206,265	17,364	20,696
Goats.....do	156	.....	159	.....	.....	.....
Horses.....do	.....	.....	398	.....	.....	.....
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do	146	458	.....	347	1,248	1,195
Calves.....do	1,008	1,050	6,474	8,174	3,146	4,203
Hogs.....do	4,113	8,072	2,873	2,372	1,648	2,584
Sheep.....do	18	.....	349	507	7,001	8,353
Goats.....do	1	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
Veal saddles	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week December 1-7, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Dec. 1-7, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Dec. 1-7, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Dec. 1-7, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	8,245	77.6	95	.....	12,353	98.2
Denver	11,311	196.9	1,271	138.2	11,551	40.3
East St. Louis	5,013	109.8	.....	.....	1,466	232.3
Fort Worth	1,637	33.6	165	60.9	1,877	64.2
Indianapolis	507	56.1	45	15.7	.....	.....
Kansas City	20,675	127.9	2,379	106.4	4,360	96.9
Oklahoma City	1,619	83.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	13,592	157.8	262	444.1	5,930	128.0
St. Joseph	2,420	132.4	354	274.4	2,809	138.3
St. Paul	9,175	133.2	2,738	36.3	1,240	49.3
Sioux City	6,271	159.2	.....	.....	571	53.1
Wichita	2,898	88.4	965	.....	1,332	.....
Total	83,363	123.6	8,274	66.9	43,489	86.9
State destination:						
Arkansas	38	190.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	.....	684	225.7	.....	.....
Colorado	7,313	245.4	717	.....	9,440	69.5
Connecticut	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	9,867	112.3	735	61.2	3,292	131.2
Indiana	2,602	73.5	45	7.1	236	29.8
Iowa	17,107	161.6	1,658	62.5	1,851	62.4
Kansas	10,877	109.1	621	109.7	5,912	309.0
Kentucky	37	7.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	253	159.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	448	.....
Michigan	864	58.6	.....	.....	5,078	68.4
Minnesota	1,250	92.5	516	64.3	483	28.9
Missouri	7,887	124.3	710	86.3	2,832	80.2
Nebraska	16,821	217.0	1,329	.....	6,897	92.7
New York	269	105.9	.....	.....	1,588	110.3
North Dakota	96	171.4	.....	.....	198	278.9
Ohio	1,852	67.0	.....	.....	473	23.6
Oklahoma	1,488	55.2	266	85.0	768	.....
Pennsylvania	1,867	110.7	727	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,103	130.1	.....	.....	927	321.9
Tennessee	76	92.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	1,160	30.5	165	94.8	556	34.8
Wisconsin	410	52.1	.....	.....	2,508	276.5
Wyoming	86	35.8	101	.....	.....	.....
Total	83,363	123.6	8,274	66.9	43,498	86.9

Season Comparisons of Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923, to Dec. 7, 1923	2,511,799	330,050	2,870,584
Same period one year ago	2,722,228	230,898	2,448,531
Same period two years ago	1,793,473	108,359	1,797,277
Same period three years ago	1,750,951	160,103	2,336,508
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods	120.2	198.3	130.8

Livestock and Meat Situation, October, 1923.

Inspected slaughter of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and lambs during October, 1923, was considerably greater than that for the same month a year ago. Hog slaughter showed the greatest gain, the increase amounting to 996,364 head as compared with October, 1922, and 1,433,064 head as compared with the 3-year average for the month.

Exports of cured pork and lard continued heavy, the volume of this trade showing a healthy increase over that for last year and the average for 3 years.

Cattle slaughter during the month was 68,846 head more than in October, 1922, and 127,181 head more than the 3-year average for the month, while calf slaughter showed an increase amounting to 33,551 and 80,800 head, respectively. While the average live weight of cattle of October this year was 17.73 lbs. per head less than that of last year, the average dressed weight decreased only 4.86 lbs. Total dressed weight showed a gain of 29,867,459 lbs. over that of October, 1922, due not only to the number of animals slaughtered but to the slightly higher dressing percentage.

Export of fresh beef and veal, cured and canned beef, oleo oil and stearin were less than for October, 1922.

The average price of good steers at Chicago was 73¢ per 100 lbs. higher in October this year than last, but 96¢ lower than the 3-year average. Veal calves, however, showed a decline amounting to 26¢ and $1.45 per 100 lbs., respectively. Dressed beef at eastern markets averaged 16¢ per 100 lbs. lower, but veal was $1.42 higher than a year ago.

The average dressed weight of hogs was slightly less than for October, 1922, and it was also below the 3-year average, while lard produced per 100 lbs. live weight also decreased. Foreign demand continued to absorb a liberal proportion of hog products, as indicated by an increase of 1,471,077 lbs. of fresh pork, 21,509,414 lbs. of cured pork, and 9,550,556 lbs. of lard exported over that of 1922. The average cost of hogs for slaughter at Chicago was $1.84 per 100 lbs. less than for the corresponding month last year, while fresh pork loins at eastern markets was $4.29, bacon $5.80, and smoked hams 61¢ lower. Lard on the contrary was $1.33 higher.

Sheep and lambs slaughtered under Federal inspection showed a gain of 65,007 head as compared with October, 1922, but were 65,255 head fewer than the 3-year average for the month. Imports and exports for October, 1923, were both smaller than those of a year ago and the average for the 3 years. Lambs at Chicago were $1.20 per 100 lbs. and sheep 32¢ per 100 lbs. lower than last year. Lamb carcasses at eastern markets were $1.93 lower. Mutton, however, showed a gain of 19¢. Prices for both live animals and carcasses were higher than the 3-year averages for the month.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week December 3-8, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Dec. 3-8, 1923.	Week Nov. 26-Dec. 1, 1923.	Week Dec. 4-9, 1922.	Week Dec. 3-8, 1923.	Week Nov. 26-Dec. 1, 1923.	Week Dec. 4-9, 1922.	Week Dec. 3-8, 1923.	Week Nov. 26-Dec. 1, 1923.	Week Dec. 4-9, 1922.	Week Dec. 3-8, 1923.	Week Nov. 26-Dec. 1, 1923.	Week Dec. 4-9, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	330	125	1,083	5.5	3.4	14.9	1,057	1,056	1,093	$6.47	$6.51	$6.41
901-1,000 lbs	1,084	595	923	18.3	16.1	12.7	943	940	937	6.45	6.35	6.19
801-900 lbs	973	823	1,744	16.4	22.3	24.0	854	851	852	6.59	6.45	6.33
701-800 lbs	1,193	1,081	1,339	20.1	29.3	18.5	761	750	759	5.98	5.97	6.33
700 lbs. down	2,355	1,064	2,166	39.7	28.9	29.9	599	588	570	5.58	5.80	5.96
Total	5,935	3,688	7,255	100.0	100.0	100.0	762	767	797	6.11	6.15	6.25

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week December 3-8, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Dec. 3-8, 1923.	Week Nov. 26-Dec. 1, 1923.	Week Dec. 4-9, 1922.	W'k Dec. 3-8, 1923.	W'k Nov. 26-Dec. 1, 1923.	W'k Dec. 4-9, 1922.	W'k Dec. 3-8, 1923.	W'k Nov. 26-Dec. 1, 1923.	W'k Dec. 4-9, 1922.	Week Dec. 3-8, 1923.	Week Nov. 26-Dec. 1, 1923.	Week Dec. 4-9, 1922.
Choice and prime	2,183	2,251	1,092	8.5	10.7	4.5	1,183	1,167	1,192	$11.79	$12.02	$12.59
Good	5,578	5,535	5,610	21.8	26.3	22.9	1,266	1,249	1,178	10.42	10.42	10.46
Medium	11,435	9,384	15,935	44.8	44.7	65.0	1,110	1,104	1,086	9.02	9.02	8.75
Common	6,356	3,845	1,862	24.9	18.3	7.6	927	972	911	7.30	7.34	6.75
Total	25,552	21,015	24,499	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,105	1,125	1,099	9.26	9.50	9.23

Dairy Farming in Latvia.

Dairy farming is a growing and important industry in Latvia, one of the three new States on the western shores of the Baltic, whose chief seaport is Riga. Through the activity of the Government, a butter control, which inspects all butter, has recently been established and has proved useful in standardizing a high quality of butter for export. During the first nine months of 1923, says the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Latvia exported, a total of 4,500,000 lbs. of butter, considerable quantities of which reached the London market. The quantity exported during the first nine months of 1923 was more than 2½ times that exported during all of 1922. There are now 422 creameries registered with the Latvian Ministry of Agriculture, of which 307 are run on cooperative lines and 115 privately managed.

Statistical Report of the Livestock and Meat Situation, October, 1923, with Comparisons.

	October.			January–October.		
	3-year average.[1]	1922	1923	3-year average.[1]	1922	1923
Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.						
Inspected slaughter:						
Cattle	825,614	883,949	952,795	6,819,344	7,029,658	7,560,648
Calves	335,588	382,837	416,388	3,426,463	3,525,212	3,806,715
Average live weight:						
Cattle ... pounds	959.82	957.77	940.04	994.94	[2] 991.27	[2] 955.65
Calves ... do	199.91	197.18	199.69	167.56	[2] 166.17	[2] 170.69
Average dressed weight:						
Cattle ... do	499.92	501.09	496.23	542.40	[2] 541.40	[2] 520.27
Calves ... do	109.32	105.41	111.18	95.79	[2] 93.27	[2] 97.69
Total dressed weight (carcass):						
Beef ... do	411,956,755	442,938,004	472,805,463	3,684,212,620	3,795,685,436	3,923,122,538
Veal ... do	36,599,547	40,354,848	46,294,018	326,436,047	328,030,244	370,483,215
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh beef ... do	45,789,000	34,611,000	27,590,000	95,942,000	[2] 44,160,000	[2] 52,841,000
Cured beef ... do	18,027,000	18,961,000	20,597,000	22,901,000	[2] 18,576,000	[2] 23,395,000
End of month—						
Fresh beef ... do	55,202,000	47,929,000	43,734,000	86,444,000	[2] 42,104,000	[2] 48,034,000
Cured beef ... do	18,236,000	19,884,000	19,844,000	22,194,000	[2] 18,933,000	[2] 22,934,000
Exports: [3]						
Fresh beef and veal ... do	402,128	410,226	231,519	33,332,312	2,943,034	2,955,737
Cured beef ... do	2,111,695	2,368,825	2,210,391	21,650,849	22,973,657	19,777,340
Canned beef ... do	322,927	199,022	121,634	10,472,688	2,307,140	1,571,533
Oleo oil and stearin [4] ... do	11,300,293	9,095,214	9,010,224	105,687,970	101,149,974	94,222,378
Tallow ... do	1,743,507	1,717,792	3,209,132	18,558,126	27,488,095	30,802,724
Imports:						
Fresh beef and veal ... do	4,438,864	4,503,590	3,174,259	33,227,569	31,501,683	16,612,619
Tallow						
Receipts, cattle and calves [5]	2,485,440	2,936,296	2,801,744	17,927,551	18,966,141	19,218,870
Stocker and feeder shipments [5]	688,428	863,953	785,009	3,275,911	3,797,118	3,576,410
Cattle on farms January 1		65,632,000	66,352,000			
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Cattle, average cost for slaughter	[6] $5.76	$6.09	$6.01	[6] $6.82	[2] $6.75	[2] $7.08
Calves, average cost for slaughter	[6] $6.95	$6.96	$6.94	[6] $8.30	[2] $8.12	[2] $8.22
At Chicago—						
Cattle, good steers	$11.89	$10.20	$10.93	$10.89	[2] $9.09	[2] $10.15
Veal calves	$10.84	$9.65	$9.39	$11.30	[2] $9.14	[2] $9.65
At eastern markets—						
Beef, carcasses, good grade	$18.22	$16.92	$16.76	$17.52	[2] $14.72	[2] $15.80
Veal carcasses, good grade	$19.67	$16.75	$18.27	$19.99	[2] $16.80	[2] $17.36
Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.						
Inspected slaughter, hogs	2,894,887	3,331,587	4,327,951	32,009,215	33,594,187	42,089,271
Average live weight ... pounds	221.44	219.47	219.48	228.45	[2] 228.56	[2] 227.99
Average dressed weight ... do	165.60	165.72	165.17	172.83	[2] 174.78	[2] 175.01
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	479,682,899	552,110,598	714,847,667	5,551,643,174	5,866,188,961	7,365,060,038
Lard per 100 pounds live weight	[6] 15.02	15.26	14.63	[6] 16.09	[2] 16.44	[2] 16.76
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh pork ... do	66,357,000	46,796,000	98,795,000	125,552,000	[2] 90,486,000	[2] 161,946,000
Cured pork ... do	457,456,000	436,300,000	514,348,000	587,037,000	[2] 485,730,000	[2] 627,924,000
Lard ... do	89,904,000	75,338,000	72,608,000	122,999,000	[2] 96,835,000	[2] 85,664,000
End of month—						
Fresh pork ... do	45,451,000	30,688,000	71,631,000	123,406,000	[2] 88,435,000	[2] 161,881,000
Cured pork ... do	363,757,000	364,482,000	433,424,000	578,547,000	[2] 485,789,000	[2] 621,443,000
Lard ... do	44,310,000	36,750,000	37,489,000	121,781,000	[2] 95,756,000	[2] 84,532,000
Exports:						
Fresh pork ... do	3,272,654	2,257,200	3,728,277	31,211,168	15,645,619	37,996,823
Cured pork ... do	51,924,118	55,159,579	76,668,993	618,607,851	546,009,237	717,031,103
Canned pork ... do	133,775	204,093	153,561	1,597,296	2,233,231	2,325,565
Sausage ... do	703,822	736,273	776,779	10,481,811	8,079,646	9,077,603
Lard ... do	60,670,449	68,094,971	77,645,527	634,190,547	642,536,533	882,778,155
Imports:						
Fresh pork ... do	273,314	54,406	182,516	881,753	636,802	1,094,773
Receipts of hogs [5]	3,228,642	3,682,491	4,815,625	34,058,378	34,642,325	44,088,908
Stocker and feeder shipments [5]	51,758	49,405	101,147	519,910	492,065	703,544
Hogs on farms January 1		57,834,000	63,424,000			
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Average cost for slaughter	[6] $8.38	$8.99	$7.38	[6] $9.17	[2] $9.56	[2] $7.76
At Chicago—						
Live hogs, medium weight	$10.79	$9.52	$7.68	$11.46	[2] $9.95	[2] $7.99
At eastern markets—						
Fresh pork loins, 10–14 pounds	$28.15	$24.39	$20.10	$24.02	[2] $20.51	[2] $17.16
Shoulders, skinned	$18.78	$15.58	$13.10	$17.38	[2] $15.03	[2] $12.03
Picnics, 6–8 pounds	$16.34	$13.73	$10.69	$15.87	[2] $14.11	[2] $10.40
Butts, Boston style	$22.71	$19.02	$15.96	$20.34	[2] $17.69	[2] $13.89
Bacon, breakfast	$31.15	$28.13	$22.33	$31.69	[2] $26.62	[2] $23.86
Hams, smoked, 10–12 pounds	$27.69	$22.94	$22.33	$30.13	[2] $27.50	[2] $21.62
Lard, tierces	$16.29	$13.06	$14.39	$16.05	[2] $12.60	[2] $12.81
Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.						
Inspected slaughter, sheep and lambs	1,111,494	981,232	1,046,239	9,781,726	9,189,117	9,635,640
Average live weight ... pounds	79.91	80.15	79.65	79.50	[2] 79.39	[2] 80.70
Average dressed weight ... do	38.16	38.50	38.04	38.11	[2] 38.01	[2] 38.72
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	42,369,335	37,777,432	39,798,932	371,488,789	348,033,486	372,951,860
Storage, fresh lamb and mutton:						
Beginning of month ... do	11,597,000	3,473,000	1,719,000	14,177,000	[2] 3,436,000	[2] 4,293,000
End of month ... do	19,765,000	3,458,000	1,997,000	13,328,000	[2] 3,137,000	[2] 4,040,000
Exports, fresh lamb and mutton [3] ... do	187,055	326,047	98,563	22,945,798	1,818,484	1,952,879
Imports, fresh lamb and mutton ... do	9,924,229	1,446,377	358,990	36,781,995	10,882,535	4,906,939
Receipts of sheep [5]	3,126,366	3,310,678	3,464,791	19,498,700	18,560,438	18,683,337
Stocker and feeder shipments [5]	976,030	1,137,832	1,488,654	3,199,730	3,153,609	3,783,414
Sheep on farms, January 1		36,327,000	37,209,000			
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Average cost for slaughter	[6] $9.72	$12.14	$11.37	[6] $10.42	[2] $12.18	[2] $12.06
At Chicago—						
Lambs, 84 pounds down, medium to prime	$11.23	$13.50	$12.30	$12.90	[2] $13.07	[2] $13.48
Sheep, medium to choice	$5.86	$6.54	$6.22	$7.44	[2] $7.11	[2] $7.06
At eastern markets—						
Lamb carcasses, good grade	$22.27	$24.66	$22.73	$25.83	[2] $26.22	[2] $25.09
Mutton, good grade	$13.75	$14.58	$14.77	$16.74	[2] $16.64	[2] $15.72

[1] 1920, 1921, and 1922.
[2] Average, not total.
[3] Including reexports.
[4] 1922 figure includes oleo stearin only; 1923 figure includes small quantity of lard stearin formerly segregated.
[5] Public stockyards.
[6] Two-year average.

Receipts and Disposition of Livestock at Public Stockyards for November.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses and mules, receipts.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.			
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.	2,549	1,839	64	83	24	17	2,485	1,756	1,129	553	12	28				
Amarillo, Tex.	18,156	27,287	128		6,271	13,943	18,028	27,287	128		128		(1)	(1)	590	1,214
Atlanta, Ga.	2,901	4,839	1,917	2,345	295	325	984	2,463	353	184	353	184			1,692	5,770
Augusta, Ga.	1,077	747	1,013	678	122	78	122	78	870	296	369	275		18	23	48
Baltimore, Md.	17,035	21,721	11,315	13,922	299	617	5,720	7,799	5,153	4,208	3,475	3,283			229	241
Boston, Mass.	7,559	5,280	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,518	2,356	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Buffalo, N. Y.	55,174	54,208	18,718	17,469	1,765	941	37,006	36,789	23,830	22,023	8,924	5,737			739	715
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,809	1,466	1,379	1,023	430	443	430	443	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	3,090	6,675					3,090	6,675	(1)	(1)						50
Chicago, Ill.	391,019	331,351	243,196	227,138	70,518	40,549	147,823	104,213	56,998	56,060	50,792	50,312	(1)	(1)	1,686	1,317
Cincinnati, Ohio	37,230	37,252	17,263	18,185	3,032	2,596	19,967	19,067	9,589	9,186	4,483	5,261			535	305
Cleveland, Ohio	22,426	26,308	20,766	23,490	589	341	1,660	2,818	10,080	12,225	9,604	10,997			80	20
Columbia, S. C.	824	734	824	734					174	135	174	135				
Columbus, Ohio	296	312	68	68			221	244	223	247	44	39				
Dallas, Tex.	570	350	570	350					97	65	97	65				
Dayton, Ohio	2,763	2,808	2,454	2,560			309	248	656	668	620	549				
Denver, Colo.	90,541	110,644	11,686	11,407	64,114	76,431	90,976	111,272	12,097	12,602	833	1,296	10,686	10,244	944	2,754
Detroit, Mich.	23,589	23,111	17,597	18,518	1,835	1,874	5,992	4,593	11,569	11,005	9,131	9,407	88		29	
East St. Louis, Ill.	153,733	124,576	43,450	45,682	54,998	35,831	110,283	78,894	48,785	30,359	18,873	6,810	14,708	6,120	12,661	7,963
El Paso, Tex.	21,966	11,183	1,313	3,732	10,657	2,479	19,529	7,448	1,510	1,877	126	1,011	1,384	206	313	1,674
Evansville, Ind.	3,860	3,230	1,828	1,864	619	339	2,129	1,436	1,292	1,065	557	714	152	60		74
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(3)	365	(3)	185	(3)		(3)	176	(3)	205	(3)	68	(3)		(3)	
Fort Worth, Tex.	129,346	120,657	80,520	87,685	30,491	19,685	49,748	33,953	46,052	36,738	44,166	43,071	(1)	(1)	5,773	9,954
Fostoria, Ohio	1,768	1,467	80	104	1,382	950	1,791	1,426	433	467	25	43				
Indianapolis, Ind.	39,373	39,159	18,269	18,545	5,778	4,292	21,468	21,954	15,927	18,327	3,364	4,247			228	110
Jacksonville, Fla.	617	336	144	257			332	61	85	92	30	81			2	22
Jersey City, N. J.	39,879	46,944	39,879	46,944					24,507	32,490	24,507	32,490			58	118
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,500	1,563	1,315	1,134	584	132	1,185	429	109	70	50	51	59	12	254	2,192
La Fayette, Ind.	839	913	606	537	50	35	209	350	392	508	271	222	6	7		
Kansas City, Mo.	351,334	287,977	154,818	136,361	180,811	140,721	214,821	169,439	82,398	58,504	34,005	31,940	23,489	12,429	4,732	3,896
Lancaster, Pa.	35,437	28,170	6,627	7,235		14,589	28,810	20,935	1,538	1,287	167	309			49	47
Laredo, Tex.	(3)	1,508	(3)	106	(3)	1,375	(3)	1,375	(3)	43	(3)	13	(3)	30	(3)	91
Logansport, Ind.	24	3	4	2			17		16		4					
Los Angeles, Calif.	(3)	20,496	(3)	18,659	(3)	2,191	(3)	2,191	(3)	4,817	(3)	4,944	(3)	33	(3)	24
Louisville, Ky.	25,864	19,529	6,902	4,861	4,430	2,534	18,962	14,668	7,506	5,900	1,876	2,226			465	
Marion, Ohio	1,912	328	204	77		2	1,710	278	1,000	145	116	59				
Memphis, Tenn.	968	2,022	853	970	91	626	211	1,210	131	110	169	78		9	10,825	6,588
Milwaukee, Wis.	40,726	47,093	35,444	41,598	1,191	1,811	5,407	5,518	27,010	31,608	26,770	31,419	166	171	64	13
Montgomery, Ala.	6,129	5,292	398	979	513	124	5,363	5,064	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	599	691
Moultrie, Ga.	174	410	94	313		25	80	97		32		5				
Nashville, Tenn.	11,179	8,001	5,494	4,646	2,400	1,200	5,685	3,355	2,090	1,501	1,495	1,124				
Newark, N. J.	(3)	3,460	(3)	3,241	(3)	172	(3)	172	(3)	890	(3)	890	(3)		(3)	
New Orleans, La.	20,133	21,494	15,191	15,158	2,137	5,621	3,219	6,591	12,762	13,149	8,843	7,649	(1)	(1)	25	30
New York, N. Y.	18,886	12,639	18,886	12,424				215	10,628	5,228	10,628	5,194			274	624
North Salt Lake, Utah	15,788	11,191	1,210	1,140	3,019	2,867	14,581	10,513	258	165	115	158			433	
Ogden, Utah	20,862	21,522	1,588	1,094	5,220	10,551	19,274	20,428	682	1,240	138	87	184	410	102	420
Oklahoma, Okla.	37,306	47,986	23,383	33,858	11,070	12,330	15,856	18,991	5,877	10,376	3,970	8,984	2,080	1,290	935	1,587
Omaha, Nebr.	148,848	147,948	81,458	67,522	77,275	78,299	86,598	87,775	14,072	12,639	5,757	3,781	61		722	1,403
Pasco, Wash.	2,227	391					2,227	391	6	3					17	
Peoria, Ill.	5,585	3,943	1,386	1,273	3,335	1,505	4,078	2,667	1,120	1,338	631	482	106	60	28	24
Philadelphia, Pa.	12,951	14,432	12,795	14,249			156	183	6,277	7,185	6,253	7,109			208	206
Pittsburgh, Pa.	83,852	75,800	12,952	14,577			70,900	61,223	24,512	37,164	6,738	7,533			1,079	498
Portland, Oreg.	14,383	15,831	5,489	8,319	2,456	1,296	8,201	7,559	1,131	2,323	331	1,619			28	105
Pueblo, Colo.	39,451	35,875	24	76	1,148	5,643	41,220	33,881	(1)	1,165				540	68	208
Richmond, Va.	2,299	3,661	1,722	2,685	351	607	577	976	275	732	270	732			1,141	1,607
Roanoke, Va.	(3)	116	(3)		(3)	12	(3)	116	(3)	16	(3)		(3)		(3)	
St. Joseph, Mo.	65,486	60,020	40,374	34,634	21,326	24,597	27,895	31,380	11,675	12,030	7,028	5,927	3,685	4,476	1,899	1,233
St. Paul, Minn.	162,496	139,346	86,220	84,154	55,354	38,685	81,120	57,582	41,734	40,923	38,439	40,970	4,889	2,500	150	168
San Antonio, Tex.	32,514	20,650	4,742	4,319	19,093	12,125	27,681	16,439	18,735	9,027	3,061	2,340	11,895	3,781	643	1,262
Seattle, Wash.	3,688	4,886	3,387	4,864		22	301	22	129	353	116	353			39	54
Sioux City, Iowa	67,759	60,023	28,560	24,590	34,434	35,862	42,283	41,820	6,317	4,878	6,226	5,101	133	170	869	1,162
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	3,143	2,589	1,164	965	1,276	1,736	2,078	1,994	448	441	73	92	428	499		15
Spokane, Wash.	9,322	6,326	3,238	2,924	2,726	1,347	6,113	3,381	318	799	218	576	10	44	41	34
Springfield, Ohio	(3)	313	(3)	66	(3)		(3)	247	(3)	238	(3)	12	(3)		(3)	
Toledo, Ohio	2,773	1,924	881	623	1,064	831	1,921	1,359	812	487	340	164			1	65
Washington, D. C.	2,492	2,491	2,447	2,408			45	83	1,116	1,130	1,116	1,130				
Wichita, Kans.	49,739	39,099	9,979	10,576	24,943	22,371	39,760	28,523	16,404	9,788	3,529	2,725	5,692	3,874	2,071	2,188
Discontinued [4]	59,675		33,777				26,426		9,851		9,800				1,636	
Total	2,427,330	2,182,110	1,138,053	1,106,185	709,516	623,575	1,345,099	1,130,513	580,884	531,665	359,230	352,101	79,901	46,983	54,999	58,938
Increase or decrease		−245,220		−31,868		−85,941		−214,586		−49,219		−7,129		−32,918		+3,939
Per cent		−10.1		−2.8		−12.1		−16.0		−8.5		−2.0		−41.2		+7.2
Total for 11 months ending with November	21,393,471	21,400,980	11,437,949	12,011,321	4,506,634	4,199,985	9,818,572	9,271,850	5,643,763	5,769,360	3,892,767	4,130,744	293,745	234,335	396,050	503,214
Increase or decrease		+7,509		+573,372		−306,649		−546,722		+125,597		+237,977		−59,410		+107,164
Per cent		+0.0		+5.0		−6.8		−5.6		+2.2		+6.1		−20.2		+27.0
November average, 5 years, 1918–1922		2,426,679		1,202,332		621,120		1,232,231								79,586
Increase or decrease		−244,569		−96,147		+2,455		−101,718								−20,648
Per cent		−10.1		−8.0		+0.4		−8.2								−25.9

[1] Calves included with cattle. [2] Disposition of stock not reported. [3] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[4] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Receipts and Disposition of Livestock at Public Stockyards for November—Continued.

[67 Markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep and lambs.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.																
Amarillo, Tex.	18,115	7,056					18,115	7,056	9,837	14,713			4,485	14,446	9,837	14,713
Atlanta, Ga.	11,051	33,691	7,433	11,063			3,618	22,204		12		43				
Augusta, Ga.	986	1,386	820	621	115	17	115	804								
Baltimore, Md.	142,658	175,162	106,246	137,238			36,412	37,924	19,817	26,767	11,505	11,871		100	8,312	14,896
Boston, Mass.	398	365	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	111	40	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	170,097	200,146	85,590	95,956			84,987	103,390	139,569	152,324	28,714	14,396	213	181	112,655	137,928
Chattanooga, Tenn	1,521	2,946	1,521	2,946					109	98	109	98				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	2,240	8,190					2,240	8,190	12,500	8,500					12,500	8,500
Chicago, Ill.	806,853	1,058,444	655,717	886,617	22		153,686	177,786	354,789	325,268	183,535	217,347	132,928	62,131	171,254	107,921
Cincinnati, Ohio	136,716	149,050	64,302	73,252	207	156	72,414	75,798	9,330	9,169	4,726	3,966	237	476	4,604	5,203
Cleveland, Ohio	113,501	147,055	82,794	123,055			30,707	24,000	47,538	46,363	19,221	8,161	557	662	28,317	38,202
Columbia, S. C.	1,645	2,200	1,645	2,200					29	32	29	32				
Columbus, Ohio	6,951	9,418	36				6,633	9,005	178	1	66	1			112	
Dallas, Tex.	8,471	9,020	8,471	9,020					49	2	49	2				
Dayton, Ohio	13,526	16,071	7,964	7,106			5,562	8,965	327	467	320	368			7	99
Denver, Colo.	30,335	41,061	24,507	36,264	4,812	5,307	5,401	5,368	380,098	219,119	17,064	13,312	364,296	213,464	384,198	255,108
Detroit, Mich.	61,845	65,967	40,084	49,601			21,761	16,366	58,256	50,546	29,041	24,993	902	2,083	29,215	25,553
East St. Louis, Ill.	361,777	451,076	127,785	170,157	1,269	1,256	233,992	280,919	39,119	33,764	25,058	17,788	5,610	2,499	14,061	15,976
El Paso, Tex.	6,357	2,998	1,646	2,221	1,476	275	4,711	777	12,842	6,395	381	1,116	11,716	6,901	11,716	7,031
Evansville, Ind.	23,949	21,894	8,037	8,241	748	140	16,010	13,549	385	270	139	63	77	3	246	185
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(2)	5,577	(2)	918	(2)	75	(2)	4,730	(2)	325	(2)	150	(2)		(2)	203
Fort Worth, Tex.	37,011	45,463	26,305	33,336	1,117	2,008	10,637	12,293	24,281	27,303	7,457	9,557	6,202	2,017	15,734	17,744
Fostoria, Ohio	12,713	13,210	160	1,018	348	318	12,590	12,425	2,235	1,378	18	5	41		2,217	1,431
Indianapolis, Ind.	267,174	336,527	182,778	204,024	870	1,116	84,478	134,375	11,341	9,301	4,433	5,235	553	240	6,908	4,066
Jacksonville, Fla.	10,459	10,034	4,040	3,185			6,317	6,985							4	
Jersey City, N. J.	43,799	50,406	43,799	50,406					82,859	97,957	82,859	97,957				
Kansas City, Mo.	294,062	328,346	230,179	257,664	16,540	24,098	63,644	78,815	123,781	89,756	69,835	54,027	46,451	28,390	59,050	37,145
Knoxville, Tenn.	3,840	6,782	2,338	1,823			1,502	4,959	36	31	36	31				
LaFayette, Ind.	11,934	17,682	5,295	5,026	470	234	6,598	12,547	278	504	118	114	15	78	164	375
Lancaster, Pa.	13,870	11,107	3,335	1,335			10,535	9,772	3,472	4,026	19	19			3,453	4,007
Laredo, Tex.	(2)	404	(2)	393	(2)		(2)		(2)	559	(2)	559	(2)		(2)	
Logansport, Ind.	2,692	1,205	140	34	12		2,539	1,269	45	23					44	27
Los Angeles, Calif.	(2)	24,553	(2)	23,482	(2)	571	(2)	571	(2)	6,857	(2)	5,172	(2)	359	(2)	359
Louisville, Ky.	54,250	65,142	24,863	35,581	55	189	29,387	29,561	3,255	1,809	2,012	980	12		1,243	829
Marion, Ohio	14,035	11,151	3,030	1,947	552	222	11,042	8,963	1,299	2,997	13	24	82	323	1,316	3,071
Memphis, Tenn.	897	10,825	512	7,094	119	231	119	3,544	89	8	2	5	89		89	
Milwaukee, Wis.	75,882	88,079	74,482	84,715			1,400	3,504	4,676	4,236	3,709	3,451			983	785
Montgomery, Ala.	2,036	5,462	448	1,037	111	33	1,193	4,511	168	8	90				39	12
Moultrie, Ga.	3,986	3,771	3,365	3,214		264	621	557								
Nashville, Tenn.	46,918	50,878	14,423	20,753		125	32,495	30,125	1,832	918	1,020	815	200		812	103
Newark, N. J.	(2)	51,724	(2)	49,911	(2)		(2)		(2)	1,726	(2)	1,941	(2)		(2)	
New Orleans, La.	4,819	5,863	4,309	5,727	161		161	137	392	294	235	106	158		158	259
New York, N. Y.	130,298	98,630	130,298	98,513				117	15,891	4,178	15,891	4,178				
North Salt Lake, Utah	8,079	23,024	3,636	3,883	178		4,044	18,217	49,171	43,667	1,504	1,281	17,093	3,821	54,610	37,378
Ogden, Utah	23,424	24,536	5,364	6,420	583	581	18,060	18,116	29,787	24,613	143	367	14,894	16,405	29,644	24,246
Oklahoma, Okla.	42,870	38,301	35,171	28,470	739	2,283	6,982	10,901	1,389	409	696	345			873	120
Omaha, Nebr.	168,131	211,538	144,458	184,533	1,303	481	22,357	27,113	207,784	163,300	122,978	106,080	86,683	49,443	100,379	61,187
Pasco, Wash.	369	15					369	15	16,827	10,028					16,827	10,028
Peoria, Ill.	39,595	52,188	12,821	17,794	416	1,061	26,707	34,469	471	145	99	134	263	49	335	49
Philadelphia, Pa.	30,169	34,954	27,065	31,406			3,104	3,548	17,858	24,130	17,527	23,795			331	335
Pittsburgh, Pa.	288,402	324,086	60,739	62,159			227,663	261,927	60,785	56,572	9,062	9,966			51,723	46,606
Portland, Oreg.	20,192	25,765	10,448	14,068	1,225	1,715	9,683	12,031	11,072	11,089	5,434	4,950	383	398	5,797	6,381
Pueblo, Colo.	1,286	657	98				1,192	607	185,733	121,451			153	90,954	188,617	120,985
Richmond, Va.	20,119	33,383	20,059	29,878	13	218	60	3,505	906	380	883	380			23	
Roanoke, Va.	(2)	1,400	(2)	200	(2)		(2)	1,200	(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)	
St. Joseph, Mo.	193,279	209,727	170,555	180,203	1,195	1,750	22,374	30,583	52,342	65,512	40,101	49,312	13,139	12,243	14,827	16,223
St. Paul, Minn.	322,228	408,713	236,696	320,550	15,419	19,344	87,552	90,944	87,660	82,769	50,112	41,684	11,123	21,530	40,075	35,260
San Antonio, Tex.	6,258	6,554	3,688	5,145	10	322	2,570	1,509	16,886	2,177	431	79	15,669	175	16,455	2,098
Seattle, Wash.	14,365	24,064	13,897	23,811		253	468	253	9,312	12,739	9,292	12,739			20	
Sioux City, Iowa	101,798	207,401	69,540	139,887	1,508	168	32,604	69,098	34,284	33,459	21,788	23,929	10,713	5,625	13,747	10,163
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	39,836	13,306	7,188	9,965	599	138	32,741	3,474	1,170	50	15	41		9	1,155	9
Spokane, Wash.	6,650	13,869	4,826	8,127	564	1,110	1,759	6,422	15,139	1,402	2,043	470	10,147	937	13,112	937
Springfield, Ohio	(2)	8,626	(2)	239	(2)		(2)	8,387	(2)	549	(2)	5	(2)		(2)	544
Toledo, Ohio	18,944	14,157	1,988	1,671			16,943	12,376	1,996	2,262	266	209	115		2,207	1,875
Washington, D. C.	15,358	21,066	15,358	20,958				108	1,127	1,110	1,127	1,110				
Wichita, Kans.	52,451	72,901	46,591	60,975	1,878	3,855	5,860	11,926	5,627	10,159	1,056	2,332	2,140	4,152	4,571	7,827
Discontinued [3]	57,515		49,052				5,808		119,469		88,387				30,407	
Total	4,420,985	5,416,158	2,917,935	3,657,036	54,634	69,914	1,500,522	1,778,581	2,287,608	1,816,016	880,648	777,091	757,339	540,094	1,464,983	1,083,982
Increase or decrease		+995,173		+739,101		+15,280		+278,059		−471,592		−103,557		−217,245		−381,001
Per cent		+22.5		+25.3		+28.0		+18.5		−20.6		−11.8		−28.7		−26.0
Total for 11 months ending with Nov.	39,063,310	49,505,066	25,376,946	32,253,063	546,699	773,458	13,674,526	17,230,952	20,848,046	20,499,353	9,848,927	9,434,556	3,910,948	4,323,508	10,969,370	11,032,212
Increase or decrease		+10,441,756		+6,876,117		+226,759		+3,556,426		−348,693		−414,371		+412,560		+62,842
Per cent		+26.7		+27.1		+41.5		+26.0		−1.7		−4.2		+10.5		+0.6
Nov. average, 5 years, 1918–1922		4,062,776		2,693,404		66,962		1,353,240		2,455,412		1,044,904		749,555		1,446,759
Increase or decrease		+1,353,382		+963,632		+2,952		+425,341		−639,396		−267,813		−209,461		−362,777
Per cent		+33.3		+35.8		+4.4		+31.4		−26.0		−25.6		−27.9		−25.1

[1] Disposition of stock not reported. [2] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[3] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards

Receipts and Disposition of Livestock at Public Stockyards for November, Compared with Previous Years.

[Thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.			Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total shipments.		
	November.	11 months, January-November.	Total for year.	November.	11 months, January-November.	Total for year.	November.	11 months, January-November.	Total for year.	November.	11 months, January-November.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:												
1916	1,977	16,216	17,676	1,134	9,376	10,294	461	3,591	3,847	843	6,427	6,953
1917	2,625	21,167	23,066	1,356	12,156	13,275	729	4,459	4,803	1,273	8,691	9,473
1918	2,648	23,153	25,295	1,419	13,500	14,874	623	4,647	5,013	1,255	9,513	10,311
1919	2,702	22,441	24,623	1,312	12,441	13,633	723	4,817	5,286	1,398	9,776	10,757
1920	2,428	20,802	22,197	1,207	11,409	12,194	553	3,822	4,102	1,166	9,178	9,831
1921	1,928	18,370	19,787	935	10,336	11,078	497	3,258	3,504	997	7,918	8,600
1922	2,427	21,393	23,218	1,138	11,438	12,435	710	4,507	4,864	1,345	9,819	10,665
1923	2,182	21,401	.....	1,106	12,011	.....	624	4,200	.....	1,131	9,272	.....
Calves only:												.....
1920	450	5,026	5,337	309	3,645	3,875	12	115	121	132	1,373	
1921	481	5,096	5,477	294	3,552	3,799	48	162	178	176	1,475	1,455
1922	581	5,644	6,077	359	3,893	4,189	80	294	320	229	1,779	1,604
1923	532	5,769	.....	352	4,131	.....	47	234	.....	191	1,727	1,933
Hogs:												
1916	4,873	38,326	43,265	3,528	27,569	30,984	19	176	194	1,305	10,490	11,979
1917	3,941	34,050	38,042	2,422	22,840	25,440	319	658	788	1,500	11,173	12,571
1918	4,594	39,309	44,863	3,320	26,220	30,441	103	910	989	1,246	12,908	14,373
1919	3,740	39,489	44,469	2,393	26,675	30,018	91	833	902	1,322	12,733	14,366
1920	3,872	37,921	42,121	2,465	24,080	26,761	54	691	728	1,400	13,774	15,298
1921	3,687	37,170	41,101	2,370	24,188	26,335	33	463	499	1,297	12,934	14,709
1922	4,421	39,063	44,067	2,918	25,377	28,737	55	547	593	1,501	13,675	15,332
1923	5,416	49,505	.....	3,657	32,253	.....	70	773	.....	1,779	17,231	.....
Sheep:												
1916	2,126	19,213	20,692	1,057	10,297	11,228	546	3,132	3,277	1,080	8,650	9,193
1917	2,099	18,634	20,216	767	8,385	9,142	791	4,142	4,448	1,371	10,170	11,010
1918	2,605	20,860	22,485	1,135	9,358	10,266	763	4,848	5,208	1,502	11,467	12,204
1919	2,845	24,800	27,256	1,210	11,433	12,646	860	6,216	6,956	1,673	13,349	14,585
1920	2,471	21,971	23,538	1,010	10,090	10,981	857	4,921	5,180	1,499	11,853	12,563
1921	2,068	22,504	24,168	988	12,054	12,858	511	2,892	3,095	1,094	10,452	11,333
1922	2,288	20,848	22,364	881	9,849	10,669	757	3,911	4,167	1,465	10,969	11,677
1923	1,816	20,499	.....	777	9,435	.....	540	4,324	.....	1,084	11,032	.....

Apparent per Capita Consumption of Federally Inspected Meat.

October, 1923.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]
	Million lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*
October, 1923	504	4.5	700	6.3	40	0.4	1,244	11.2
September, 1923	442	4.0	570	5.1	38	.3	1,049	9.4
Increase or decrease	+62	+.5	+130	+1.2	+2	+.1	+195	+1.8
Per cent	+14.1	.....	+22.9	.....	+5.5	.....	+18.6	.....
October, 1923	504	4.5	700	6.3	40	.4	1,244	11.2
October, 1922	470	4.3	553	5.0	39	+4	1,062	9.7
Increase or decrease	+34	+.2	+147	+1.3	+1	+.0	+182	+.0
Per cent	+7.2	.....	+26.6	.....	+2.2	.....	+17.1	.....

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent of increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.

Livestock Movements, November.

Hogs were received in record-breaking numbers at public stockyards during November of this year. Receipts at 67 markets were the largest for any month of the year to date and the heaviest for the month since the records were first compiled in 1915. Compared with the 5-year average for the month, there was an increase of 33.3 per cent and with November, 1922, an increase of 22.5 per cent. Local slaughter was 25.3 per cent greater than a year ago and 35.8 greater than the 5-year average for the month.

Cattle receipts, on the other hand, were 245,220 head, or 10.1 per cent less than in November, 1922, and showed the same percentage decrease when compared with the 5-year average for the month. Local slaughter was 2.8 per cent less, and stocker and feeder shipments 12.1 per cent less than for the same month last year. However, the latter showed a slight increase over the 5-year average.

Receipts of sheep and lambs were also lighter than in November last year, the decrease amounting to 471,592 head, or 20.6 per cent. Compared with the 5-year average, however, a decrease of 26 per cent is shown. They were also the smallest for the month in the nine years from 1915 to date. Slaughter was 11.8 per cent less, and stocker and feeder shipments 28.7 per cent less than for November, 1922, and 25.6 per cent and 27.9 per cent less, respectively, than the monthly average for 5 years.

The London Wool Sales.

The seventh and last series of London wool sales for 1923 opened on December 3. About 160,000 bales will be offered during this series. A cable received from Mr. Foley under date of December 4 stated that the new series opened with full attendance and strong competition. Merinos and fine crossbreds were 10% above the last sales final rates. Slipes ranged from 10 to 12% higher.

Approximately 170,000 bales of wool were sold during the sixth series of London wool sales which closed on November 14, says Mr. E. A. Foley, the American agricultural commissioner at London. About 65,000 bales were purchased for export, of which 1,000 bales were purchased for shipment to the United States. The series displayed few fluctuations in value and the tone at the close was very firm. Attendance of buyers was large, and competition was animated and well maintained throughout. These results are considered by the trade as remarkable in view of the small consumption on the part of Germany, the depressed situation in America, and the disturbed political situation generally.

The following table shows the purchases of the different sections of the trade at each of the six sales held this year:

Series.	Great Britain.	Continent.	United States.	Total.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
First	95,000	57,000	12,000	164,500
Second	72,000	76,000	12,000	160,000
Third	80,500	81,000	7,000	168,500
Fourth	45,000	51,500	1,500	98,000
Fifth	96,000	95,000	1,000	192,000
Sixth	105,000	64,000	1,000	170,000
Total	494,000	424,500	34,500	953,000

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending December 8, 1923, amounted to 2,402 bales, weighing 978,525 lbs., valued at $209,329. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 1,286,272 lbs., valued at $391,732.

Dairy and Poultry

Early December Butter Markets Unsettled.

The trend of the butter market during the week ending December 8 was somewhat irregular and uncertain. The week opened firm and fractional advances were registered, but no sooner was a higher level established than operators lost confidence in the situation and an easier feeling developed. This easiness was in turn followed by a better clearance of stocks of fancy butter and a firmer tone.

MAKE IRREGULAR—DEMAND LIGHTER.

The closing strength of the week before was largely the reason of actual conditions of trading on the market. The quality of receipts was none too good; fancy butter therefore was scarce, and the demand for nearly all grades good enough to effect a fair clearance of stocks. In addition to this, the demand for the better grades of butter for delivery was unusually good. The edge was soon taken from the market, however, by reports of supply and demand. Distributors generally began to complain of the high prices, and reported lighter purchases by the consumer. Then came the report of the Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Association (Inc.), which showed an increase of 10 per cent in the make of 200 creameries during the week ending December 1. This report, however, lost some of its importance when the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association released a report showing a decrease of 4.4 per cent in the make of 103 plants during the same week. This indicated that an increase in the make was not general.

The release of the preliminary cold storage report served further to steady the market. It was known that the withdrawals at the four markets during November had been lighter than a year ago but while it was expected that the interior points would show heavy withdrawals, this was not a certainty.

Foreign butter also had something to do with the easier feeling of the middle of the week. While no great amount has come at any time, receipts have been rather constant. Last months arrivals at New York included 134,400 pounds of Argentine, 977,984 pounds of Danish, 392,000 pounds of New Zealand, 6,900 pounds of Italian and 214,256 pounds of Siberian totaling 1,815,050 pounds besides this 1,279,896 pounds of Canadian arrived at New York. Arrivals during the week under review consisted of 1,200 casks of Danish, 200 casks of Holland and about ten cars of Canadian, all at New York. One car of Canadian arrived at Chicago and six thousand boxes of New Zealand were unloaded at Boston. About 2,000 casks of Danish were due and possibly 6,000 casks more had been purchased. Danish asking prices at 46¢ c. i. f. stopped further purchases for the moment and no further New Zealand was expected till after the first of the year. Firm British markets and advancing Danish exchange was expected to check the flow of imports.

Cheese Prices Readjusted at Primary Markets.

The price declines which were registered at Plymouth on Monday, December 3, reflected definitely the general opinion that was current among the cheese trade during the previous week, namely, that the value of Twins and Daisies as compared with the value of the smaller styles of cheese showed too wide a range to be indicative of a healthy condition. With the unsettled and easy condition that existed it was only reasonable to expect a readjustment and narrowing in range of prices at primary markets. The declines on the country boards were followed closely at the large distributing markets; in fact, declines registered on fresh cheese were slightly larger than at primary markets, except at Philadelphia. At the latter point trade is almost entirely on held cheese and the few small offerings of fresh goods quite readily bring asking prices.

Even though the declines reflected the general feeling and sentiment prevalent on all markets, they did not serve to stimulate the demand to any degree. If anything, they created a weaker feeling on some markets, especially at New York. Some hopes of a slight increase in trade were entertained by sellers, in spite of the fact that the period just previous to the holidays is usually dull, as buyers have been operating for considerable time on a hand-to-mouth basis, and it was thought that sufficient reduction of asking prices would induce buyers to replenish their stocks more freely. Such hopes were not realized however, as buyers of fresh cheese continued their hand-to-mouth policy and purchased only for immediate needs. At several markets trade was characterized as being at a practical standstill. The bulk of the limited demand at certain markets centered on held goods, and conditions similar to the fresh cheese market existed on this class of goods. New York and Boston dealers were reported as making concessions of ¼ to ½ cent. Although there were indications throughout the week of a possible lower tendency, this condition is not expected to materialize.

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Dec. 3–8, 1923.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 4–9, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	9,414,643	8,944,928	8,524,962
Receipts since Jan. 1	628,036,832	618,622,189	609,336,292
Put into cold storage	757,600	556,161	1,189,913
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,721,871	3,428,872	5,195,859
Change during week	−2,964,871	−2,872,711	−4,005,946
Total holdings	22,158,147	25,123,018	22,515,738
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	2,795,508	3,786,405	3,264,643
Receipts since Jan. 1	209,282,494	206,486,986	190,410,012
Put into cold storage	809,545	1,113,536	519,403
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,387,167	1,314,726	1,006,332
Change during week	−577,622	−201,190	−486,929
Total holdings	20,215,787	20,793,409	13,077,808
Dressed poultry.			
Receipts for week	9,776,711	14,947,653	9,623,486
Receipts since Jan. 1	277,200,420	267,423,709	222,149,369
Put into cold storage	7,844,696	7,430,899	8,552,905
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,426,240	1,394,597	1,223,775
Change during week	+6,418,456	+6,036,302	+7,329,130
Total holdings	49,384,372	42,965,916	43,243,268
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	119,994	119,824	104,267
Receipts since Jan. 1	16,267,376	16,147,472	15,684,641
Put into cold storage	5,248	9,897	4,610
Withdrawn from cold storage	250,901	236,899	279,352
Change during week	−245,653	−227,002	−274,742
Total holdings	1,819,065	2,064,718	1,548,972

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

December 3–8, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	54½	53½	55	53	48¾
Tuesday	54½	54	55½	53	49½
Wednesday	54½	53	55½	53	49
Thursday	54½	53	55	53	48½
Friday	55	53	55½	53	48
Saturday	55½	53	55½	53	48
Average:					
Dec. 3–8, 1923	54.75	53.25	55.33	53.00	48.58
Nov. 28–Dec. 1, 1923	53.60	51.80	53.90	51.70	47.69
Dec. 4–9, 1922	54.08	55.50	55.08	53.67	44.46

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.[1]	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	24 –25½	21½–22	26 –26½	24½	.....
Tuesday	23½–25	21½–22	25½–26	24¾	21¾
Wednesday	23½–25	21½–22	25½–26	24½	22½
Thursday	23½–25	21½–22	25½–26	24	22
Friday	23½–25	21½–22	25½–26	24	22
Saturday	23½–25	21½–22	25½–26	24	22
Average:					
Dec. 3–8, 1923	24.33	21.75	25.83	24.21	21.97
Nov. 28–Dec. 1, 1923	25.00	22.05	26.30	25.40	22.13
Dec. 4–9, 1922	27.54	26.33	27.46	20.54	26.55

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

	(Cents per lb.)		(Cents per lb.)
Monday	50½	Friday	50
Tuesday	50–50½	Saturday	49½
Wednesday	49½		
Thursday	49½	Average	49.88

Fruits and Vegetables

Sweet Potatoes in Light Supply.

Dullness which has characterized the wholesale fruit and vegetable markets throughout the autumn is especially noticeable at this between-holidays period. Cabbage and sweet potatoes closed firm to higher and white potatoes strengthened slightly at shipping points, but most other lines were steady to weaker. New cabbage is coming from Florida and Texas. Shipments of 15 leading products reacted somewhat, increasing by 587 cars to a total of 13,285 for the week. Larger volume was noted for all fruits and vegetables except apples, cauliflower, grapes, grapefruit, and old-crop lettuce during the first week of December.

Sweet potatoes.—The upward trend of sweet potato prices is in contrast with the weaker market for white potatoes. Thanksgiving season may have stimulated demand, but perhaps the real cause of higher prices has been the relatively limited supply. During the past three weeks nine important markets received only about 600 carloads compared with more than 800 in the same period a year ago. Shipments decreased sharply since mid-November, but during the week ending December 8 increased 60% over the preceding seven days. Eleven leading shipping States have forwarded to date only 9,700 cars, compared with 12,250 to the corresponding time last fall and with 10,770 cars in 1921.

Delaware is the only important section to have marketed more carlot sweets to date this season than last. Greatest decreases have been in the extreme southern territory and in New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. The last three States together have shipped 1,700 cars less than in 1922.

Total production this season is equivalent to only 195,000 earloads of 500 bushels each. The crop is smaller than that of the past three years and is about 24,000 carloads below last season's production. Usually, only one-tenth of the sweet potato crop is shipped in carlots, as against 25% or 30% of the white potato crop. Last season's record output was 21,565 cars, about half of which were forwarded after December.

Bushel hampers of Jersey yellows were selling a year ago at $1–$1.50 in eastern cities, but now bring $2.50–$3. Maryland and Delaware stock declined recently to a range of $1.50–$2.50, but Baltimore reported sales last December as low as 50¢–75¢. Compared with a Chicago price of $1–$1.10 last season, Tennessee Nancy Halls have now reached high level of $2.30–$2.40, and Eastern Shore of Virginia stock closed at $5–$5.50 per barrel in contrast with $1–$2.25.

Movement of *potatoes* from leading late-crop sections increased by 165 cars, after the long downward slant since October. Maine still led with 600 cars, or 21% of the week's total. Next important shipping States were Idaho, Colorado and the North Central group. Western New York forwarded less than 20 cars per day. Low prices make growers unwilling to haul. With the exception of that one district, f. o. b. prices advanced in other shipping sections 3¢–10¢ per 100 pounds, notwithstanding a generally slow market. Chicago sales of northern round whites held about steady at 90¢–$1.10 per 100 pounds sacked, with bulk stock bringing $1.30–$1.40 and Idaho sacked Russets $1.60–$1.80. The New York market showed little activity, eastern round whites ranging $1.50–$1.65, Maine Green Mountains about 20¢ higher, and Long Island Green Mountains steady at $2.20. Russet Rurals from Michigan sold as low as $1.15–$1.35 in New York City. Texas receiving markets quoted Colorado and Idaho potatoes mostly at $1.60–$1.70. Highest closing price was $2.50 for Idaho Burbanks in Cleveland.

Onions.—Some onion sales were made at higher prices, others at lower ranges, but movement was rather sluggish. Small to medium size Yellow Globes brought $2–$2.35 f. o. b. Massachusetts shipping points and $2.25–$2.75 in Boston. Consuming centers reported New York and middle-western yellows at $2.50–$3 per 100-pound sack, while northern Red Globes in Kansas City ranged $2.75–$3.25. Chicago reported job lots of California white onions up to $3.75 and $4 per sack. Total shipments for the week increased 42% to 420 cars.

Old stock *cabbage* shipments increased 47% during the week, New York and Wisconsin's output representing most of the gain. New cabbage from Texas and Florida totaled 13 cars. Indicated acreage in those States is heavier than last season's and the crop is in good condition. Florida Wakefield sold in New York at $2 per 1½-bushel hamper. New York and Northern Danish type advanced during the week to $28–$35 per ton in New York City, selling firm elsewhere at slightly lower ranges. At shipping points in New York Danish type strengthened to $20–$23 per ton f. o. b., but last reports from Wisconsin points showed an unsettled and weaker tendency, with the price $19–$20.

Apples.—Eastern Stayman Winesaps ranged $4.50–$5 per barrel in most markets; best Baldwins sold irregularly around $4.75–$5, and York Imperials brought mostly $3–$4. Eastern shipping points were very dull. A few f. o. b. cash track sales of New York Baldwins, 2¼ inches, were made at 90¢ per bushel basket and $3.50 per barrel. Shipments for the week declined sharply, with a total 250 cars less from eastern sections and 240 less from western States. Jonathans from the Northwest sold as low as $1.70–$1.90 per box, ranging mostly $2–$2.25. In Washington apple districts Winesaps brought $1.35–$1.50 per box f. o. b. and Stayman Winesaps $1.10.

Florida *green beans* brought $3.50–$4.50 per ⅞-bushel hamper, and Texas stock in St. Louis sold around $2. Acreage in Florida is heavier this year, but yield is expected to be light because of dry weather. New York *cauliflower* ranged from $1.75 to $2.25 per crate, and California stock $1–$2.25. Celery from New York advanced to $2.50–$3.25 per two-thirds crate, while western Golden Heart continued about steady at $4–$5.50. *Cranberries* sold very slowly, Massachusetts Howes topping the market at $4.75–$5.50 per half-barrel box. New Jerseys brought $3.50–$5 in a few markets. Florida *cucumbers* weakened to $3.50–$4 per bushel crate, and *eggplant* to a general range of $3.25–$4 per standard crate.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

December 10, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Dec. 10, 1923.	Dec. 3, 1923.	Dec. 11, 1922.
Potatoes:					
Red River Ohios.	Minneapolis points.	100 lbs. sacked.	[1] $0.70	[1] $0.60–0.65	$0.55–0.60
Bliss Triumphs.	Scotts Bluff, Nebr.	.....do.....	.85	.85	.....
Green Mountains.	Presque Isle, Me.	.....do.....	1.20– 1.25	1.18–1.20	[2] .80
Round Whites.	Rochester, N. Y.	.....do.....	1.20	1.20	.90– .95
Do.....	Waupaca, Wis..	.....do.....	.85	.75	.55– .60
Do.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.	.....do.....	.80– .85	.68– .75	.55– .63
Rurals.....	Idaho Falls, Idaho.	.....do.....	.55– .57½	.55	[3] .60
Apples:					
Winesaps..	Spokane, Wash.	Boxes.....	1.35– 1.50	1.40–1.50	1.65
Baldwins..	Rochester, N. Y.	Barrels.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Cabbage:					
Danish....	.....do.....	Bulk per ton..	20.00–23.00	20.00–22.00	14.00–15.00
Do.....	Racine, Wis.....	.....do.....	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	16.00–18.00
Onions:					
Yellow Globes.	Connecticut Valley points.	100 lbs. sacked.	[4] 2.35	[4] 2.25–2.40	[4] 2.60

[1] U. S. No. 1 and partly graded.
[2] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[3] Russets.
[4] Medium sizes.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of December 2–8 and season to December 8, with Comparisons.

Product.	Dec. 2–8, 1923.	Nov. 25–Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 3–9, 1922.	Total this season to Dec. 8.	Total last season to Dec. 9.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Western States	1,577	1,815	1,853	43,820	29,999	46,282
Eastern States	816	1,067	996	49,432	51,955	65,985
Cabbage:						
Old crop	720	491	805	28,686	34,441	41,327
New crop	13	3	14	20	[1] 32	[1] 28,686
Cauliflower	120	160	133	1,248	929	4,616
Celery	584	265	556	12,529	11,169	14,921
Grapes	449	771	117	61,909	59,808	59,863
Grapefruit	516	710	(2)	5,848	(2)	17,183
Lemons	125	73	(2)	1,424	(2)	8,194
Lettuce:						
Old crop	15	60	15	27,353	22,251	22,282
New crop	794	548	418	2,825	[1] 1,621	[1] 27,353
Onions	420	296	443	19,228	23,062	29,759
Oranges	3,097	2,900	(2)	12,797	(2)	68,032
Potatoes:						
Sweet	584	363	611	10,042	12,633	21,564
White	2,871	2,742	3,329	132,224	151,101	254,127
Spinach	163	170	113	1,057	815	7,341
Tomatoes	22	31	25	23,501	26,517	26,644
Vegetables, mixed	399	233	336	21,637	18,943	19,676
Total	13,285	12,698	9,764	455,580	443,563	607,796

[1] Not included in totals.
[2] Unavailable.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week December 4–10, 1923 with Comparisons; Prices are for December 10, 1923 with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES (Prices quoted on Round Whites, sacked and bulk per 100 pounds).

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Dec. 4–10, 1923.	Nov. 27–Dec. 3, 1923.	Dec. 5–11, 1922.	Jan. 1–Dec. 10, 1923.	Jan. 1–Dec. 11, 1922.	Dec. 10, 1923.	Dec. 3, 1923.	Dec. 11, 1922.
New York	285	419	273	20,762	19,441	$1.50–1.65	$1.50–1.65	$1.25–1.40
Boston	217	265	133	11,827	8,512	1.55–1.60	1.60–1.65	1.30–1.40
Philadelphia	91	92	85	8,035	7,165	1.50–1.55	1.50–1.60	1.25–1.35
Baltimore	24	31	13	2,228	[1] 1,205	1.60–1.65	1.60–1.65	1.25–1.45
Pittsburgh	61	129	71	7,583	8,472	1.15–1.50	1.15–1.35	1.10–1.25
Cincinnati	18	50	40	2,986	3,415	1.10–1.35	1.15–1.35	1.05–1.15
Chicago	254	235	369	22,273	19,176	[2] 1.00–1.10	[2] 1.10	[2] .70– .85
St. Louis	51	61	95	4,266	5,641	[3] 1.25	[3] 1.20	[3] 1.00–1.05
Kansas City	107	197	135	11,053	9,284	[2 3] 1.10–1.15	[2 3] .95–1.00	[2 3] .90–1.00

APPLES (Prices quoted on eastern Baldwins, barrels).

New York	233	168	262	7,674	6,585	$4.50	$4.00–4.50	$4.25–4.50
Boston	4	12	9	676	928	.....	.....	4.75–5.00
Philadelphia	41	41	30	1,715	1,133	[4] 3.00–3.50	[4] 2.75–3.50	[4] 3.25–4.00
Baltimore	10	19	2	507	[1] 337	[4] 3.50	.....	[4] 3.75
Pittsburgh	48	48	62	2,308	2,675	4.50	4.00–4.50	4.25–4.50
Cincinnati	18	27	22	917	671	4.75–5.00	.....	4.25–4.50
Chicago	30	83	72	4,716	4,282	[5] 5.00–5.50	[5] 5.00–5.50	[5] 5.00–6.00
St. Louis	3	17	8	1,864	297	[5] 4.50–5.00	[6] 4.00–4.25	[5] 5.50
Kansas City	1	3	1	771	449	[5] 5.00–5.25	[5] 5.00–5.25	[5] 4.25–4.75

APPLES (Prices quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans and Spitzenbergs. boxes).

New York	190	252	230	5,783	3,801	$2.50–2.75	$2.00–2.50	$2.25–2.75
Philadelphia	40	15	45	1,079	873	2.00–2.15	1.80–1.90	2.00
Chicago	375	454	177	6,981	3,118	2.00–2.25	2.00–2.25	1.85–2.25
Kansas City	82	102	98	1,095	977	2.00–2.25	2.00–2.25	2.25–2.50

ONIONS[7] (Prices quoted on Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow Varieties, sacked per 100 pounds).

New York	316	185	100	3,725	1,919	$2.75–3.00	$2.50–3.00	$2.75–3.10
Boston	39	28	15	727	863	2.50–3.00	2.50–3.00	2.75–3.00
Philadelphia	24	39	36	732	813	2.75–3.00	2.75–2.90	2.50–3.00
Baltimore	8	6	10	195	[1] 182	2.25–2.75	2.75–3.00	2.50–2.75
Pittsburgh	21	20	18	602	561	2.50–2.85	2.50–3.00	2.75
Cincinnati	7	4	4	204	71	2.50–3.00	2.25–2.75	2.75
Chicago	33	43	19	1,350	752	2.50–2.75	2.75–3.00	2.25–2.50
St. Louis	10	12	22	362	270	.....	[8] 3.25	[8] 2.00
Kansas City	17	22	15	405	246	2.25–3.00	[8] 3.00–3.40	[8] 1.75

CABBAGE (Prices quoted on New York and Northern Danish Type, bulk per ton).

New York	44	41	79	3,268	2,299	$28.00–35.00	$25.00–28.00	$22.00–25.00
Boston	7	12	7	950	814	[9] 1.50– 1.60	[9] 1.50	[10] 2.25
Philadelphia	43	21	52	1,722	1,794	25.00–30.00	25.00–30.00	20.00–25.00
Baltimore	20	17	18	[1] 1,151	[1] 869	30.00	28.00–30.00	25.00–28.00
Pittsburgh	41	24	34	1,434	1,368	25.00–28.00	25.00–28.00	25.00–27.00
Cincinnati	12	10	4	682	735	30.00–35.00	25.00–30.00	25.00–28.00
Chicago	108	90	40	2,639	2,061	20.00–24.00	20.00–24.00	[11] 20.00–23.00
St. Louis	23	21	9	1,286	1,718	25.00–28.00	28.00–30.00	30.00
Kansas City	22	19	12	731	754	25.00	30.00	[9] 1.25

SWEET POTATOES (Prices quoted on New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware Yellow Varieties, bushel hampers).

New York	75	55	86	6,666	7,653	$2.50–3.00	$2.50–3.00	$1.00–1.12½
Boston	22	24	17	3,525	3,535	1.75–2.25	2.25	.85–1.00
Philadelphia	13	11	5	1,978	2,036	1.75–2.00	.....	.80
Baltimore	10	5	12	[1] 328	[1] 450	1.50–2.00	1.75–2.00	.60 .65
Pittsburgh	37	42	26	2,412	2,562	2.85–3.00	2.50	1.25–1.30
Cincinnati	7	11	9	1,136	1,198	[12] 2.25	[12] 1.85–2.00	[12] 1.25
Chicago	51	59	67	6,775	5,797	2.85–3.15	2.65–2.75	1.10–2.00
St. Louis	2	3	5	1,584	1,595	[12] 1.75	[12] 1.75	[12] 1.10
Kansas City	3	3	3	3,267	2,606	[13] 1.50	.....	[13] 1.00–1.10

[1] Arrivals incomplete.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Minnesota and North Dakota Red River Ohios.
[4] Eastern York Imperials.
[5] Midwestern Jonathans.
[6] Midwestern Winesaps.
[7] Arrivals include Spanish imports.
[8] Red varieties.
[9] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[10] Barrels.
[11] Per ton, sacked and delivered.
[12] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[13] Arkansas and Oklahoma Nancy Halls.

Low Prices for Wisconsin Potatoes.

For the third successive season Wisconsin potato growers are looking forward to an unsuccessful year. Two years ago, when fairly good prices were paid throughout the season, production in Wisconsin was so light that many growers operated at an actual loss. In 1922, with about the largest crop ever grown, prices were almost too low to pay for digging. This season, production in Wisconsin is far below normal, but that for the United States may be above actual requirements, and the outlook is not promising. Under these conditions, it is not surprising that some of the growers are discouraged and are turning their efforts to other crops.

Wisconsin's production of potatoes this season will be approximately 26,000,000 bushels, as against 40,670,000 last year. Heaviest yields are in the northern part of the State. With this vast difference in outturn, it is interesting to note the trend of prices as compared with last year, and also the rate at which stock is being shipped to the large terminal markets.

The shipping season for late winter potatoes from Wisconsin is generally considered to open about September 15. Prices on that date and in mid-December are given in the following table:

Prices of Wisconsin Round White Potatoes, U. S. Grade No. 1.

[Per 100 pounds.]

Date.	F. o. b. price for sacked stock in car lots.	Price to growers at Waupaca for bulk stock.	Price to growers at other Wisconsin points.
1922—Sept. 15	$1.35–$1.40	$1.00	$0.90–$1.00
Dec. 15	.55	.30	.30– .40
1923—Sept. 15	1.55– 1.65	1.25	1.10– 1.40
Dec. 15	.80– .90	.50	.50– .70

Last year, when the extremely low level of 30¢–40¢ was reached, growers practically ceased hauling, believing either that the price would go up or that the potatoes were not worth hauling. This season, the price started considerably higher, but declined almost immediately. Bulk stock from the Antigo section, however, was bringing around 90¢ to the farmer, due to its general excellence and its bright, clean appearance. Nevertheless, the growers have hauled comparatively few potatoes since the price reached the 50¢ level, and there is a general feeling that at least a slight improvement must come.

The percentage of stock still in the hands of growers is problematical. Last year with an estimated production of more than 40,000,000 bushels, the State had shipped 7,848 cars up to and including December 9, while this season, with an estimated outturn 36% less, the movement has been 5,568 cars to the same date. Last year the shipments were approximately one car to every 2,000 bushels grown, and, if the same ratio holds good the present season, the total movement should be somewhat more than 13,000 cars. This would indicate 7,500 to 8,000 cars remaining in the State. Although these figures are based upon mere possibilities, they agree closely with the ideas of the best-informed growers and dealers in the territory, according to advices from the Federal State market news office at Waupaca.

As in former years, most shipments are rolled to Chicago, but the Pittsburgh market is a strong rival for Wisconsin stock at the present time. In fact, during a recent week this terminal received almost as many Wisconsin potatoes as did Chicago, and offerings were sold at a better price notwithstanding the difference in freight rates. It is felt by some dealers that, if Wisconsin shipments could receive a wider distribution, the price average for the year would be materially increased.

Cabbage Situation in Colorado.

Demand for Colorado cabbage has been very slow and sales of Danish type were made at $9–$10 bulk per ton, crates extra, up to November 27, when the demand improved and prices jumped to $13. On December 4 the demand was moderate and market continued steady at this price, according to advices from the representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics located at Denver.

Freezing weather during October reduced commercial production and the Colorado cabbage crop was estimated in November at 58,000 tons, compared with 62,900 tons on December 1, 1922. Shipments to December 8 filled 2,930 cars, or about 1,080 cars more than at the same time last season.

Onions from Egypt.

Egyptian onions are divided into two main types, both classed as the "Red Spanish" onion. Those grown in upper Egypt are locally called Saidi (upper) onions, and the variety grown in lower Egypt is commercially known as the Behairi (near the sea) onion. Other varieties are produced in a limited way and are not of commercial importance. The Saidi is firmer than the Behairi and consequently is better for export. Annual yield of onions in Egypt is about 750,000 tons, of which 50,000, or about 7%, are exported in a normal year.

In Egypt the onion season starts on September 1 and ends on August 31 of the next year. The crop is planted in September, and transplanted in November or December. Marketing usually begins about the first of March, with active shipments starting later in the month. Imports into the United States this year have been as follows:

Month.	Bushels.	Month.	Bushels.
April	97,437	July	15,978
May	104,071	August	4,352
June	239,574		

Aroostook County Potato Shipments Heavy.

For several weeks Maine has been the leading State in volume of potatoes shipped. A total of 14,372 cars had been moved to December 8 compared with 8,384 cars for the corresponding period last season. Shipments have exceeded by 1,250 cars those of the early part of the 1921–22 season, which is commonly spoken of as the "big year" in the Aroostook County district. The final estimate for Maine that year was placed at 38,442,000 bushels, against 33,480,000 bushels for the November estimate this season. According to these figures, Maine has shipped a greater percentage of its crop at this time than ever before. From all indications, there will be no material decrease in movement in the near future.

Shipments of seed stock are well under way, and the principal variety now moving is Spaulding Rose to Florida. Green Mountains have been going to Long Island for a considerable period; in fact, these were the first to be shipped. About December 1 Spauldings began rolling, and while the proportion of seed to table stock varies from day to day, it might be said that seed stock comprises approximately 15% to 25% of the daily shipments.

Considerable seed is moving from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, Canada, to Long Island points. There is a great deal of argument this year regarding the superiority of Canadian seed over Maine, and Long Island growers are said to prefer the Canadian stock. Maine seed is better in quality than for several years past and is generally satisfactory, with the exception of Bliss Triumphs, which are understood to be poor. The trade for this variety has held off to a considerable extent. Bliss Triumphs are raised mostly in the extreme northern section of the potato district, along the St. John River, which is the Canadian boundary at that point.

SHIPPING POINT SALES DECREASE.

F. o. b. sales recently experienced a rather severe slump. Buying declined almost to a standstill, owing principally to the accumulation of stock in city markets. Shipments did not fall off greatly, but most cars shipped were sold at destination. Furthermore, the wagon-load price to growers was so much higher in proportion to the car-lot price that dealers were reluctant to buy. Shipments were maintained by a local association that has growers signed up and no sales by growers were necessary. Early in December there was slightly more activity in buying, but the street price was still too high for immediate sales.

The market news representative at Presque Isle reports that a number of shippers are holding considerable stock with the anticipation of a higher market in the spring. This policy was followed two years ago, when the crop was large, with disastrous results. However, prices are much higher than last year. On December 7, 1922, bulk Green Mountains were quoted mostly around 80¢ per 100 pounds, and the corresponding date this season the same stock was quoted at $1.10, with a few sales as high as $1.15.

Heater cars are being used more than in past years, but the prevailing type of equipment is still the lined box car. Growers would rather go to the expense of lining a sufficient number of box cars at the beginning of the deal for their use the entire season than pay the heating charge, which amounts to 8¢ per 100 pounds to Boston and 9¢–10¢ for New York points. In some cases refrigerator cars are used, but this type is not common except for shipments of seed. Some roads will not accept lined cars with stoves and it is necessary to use refrigerators. According to a recent statement by a railroad operating in that district, potato loadings during November were the heaviest for a number of years.

Colorado Potato Market Dull.

Shipments of Colorado potatoes filled 6,281 cars to December 8, which is about 535 cars less than had moved to the same date last season. Production of potatoes in the State was estimated on November 1 at 13,440,000 bushels, or approximately 5,000,000 bushels less than the December estimate of 1922. This decrease in production is due both to smaller acreage and to loss from freezing injury.

Of all the cars shipped from Colorado this season, slightly over half have originated on the Western Slope. The Greeley section has forwarded about 900 cars and approximately 1,700 have moved from the San Luis Valley. Shipments from the Greeley district were increasing early in December. Stocks in the San Luis Valley and on the Western Slope are of generally good quality, and Greeley potatoes show some improvement over last year's quality.

Shipping-point prices have had a downward trend since the season opened. Late in November U. S. No. 1 sacked Brown Beautys were sold by growers in the San Luis Valley for 70¢–75¢ per 100 pounds, carloads f. o. b. cash track. On December 1 the price dropped to 65¢ and many cars were reported rolling unsold. In the Greeley section, prices for sacked white varieties, U. S. Grade No. 1, dropped recently as low as 50¢ per 100 pounds for wagonloads cash to growers, but by December 4 had advance to 60¢–65¢. On the third of the month growers on the Western Slope were receiving 55¢–60¢ for white varieties, 75¢ for Red McClures, and mostly 80¢ for common-soil Russet Burbanks. Growers in all sections were not inclined to sell at prevailing prices and were holding their stocks for an advance, according to reports from a representative of the Federal-State market news service, stationed in Denver.

On December 4 Colorado Brown Beautys and People's Russets, U. S. Grade No. 1, were reported in Dallas and Fort Worth at $1.60–$1.65, for brokers' carlot sales delivered. Kansas City reported carlot sales of Colorado white varieties at $1.25, with Russet Burbanks and Red McClures at $1.40–$1.50.

Idaho Potatoes to California.

An optimistic feeling has developed recently in eastern Idaho regarding the market position of Russet potatoes. Although some improvement is expected on Rurals, the Russet leads in prominence because it has the California market available, while most Rurals must go east to compete with the heavy crops there.

Total production in Idaho this season may be 19,541 cars, according to the November estimate of 11,725,000 bushels, and allowing 600 bushels to a car. During the past six seasons, however, an average of 67% of the crop has been shipped. This would indicate a movement of 13,092 cars this season, of which 6,846 had been moved to December 8, leaving 6,246 yet to be shipped. After December 1 last season 10,185 cars were moved, and total shipments for the season were 16,213 cars.

Following the disastrous season of 1922, Idaho reduced potato acreage in an effort to improve marketing conditions and give the grower some return for his work. Plantings in the State were about 19,000 acres less than last season—a reduction of 22%—while total acreages for the United States decreased only 10%. The area devoted to potatoes was reduced in nine western States—Idaho, California, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming—where irrigation is practiced and large yields are almost a certainty. Production in that group is 17,691,000 bushels less than in 1922, a decrease of about 24½%, while all other States combined curtailed their production only 16,772,000 bushels, or about 4½%.

Los Angeles, with increasing population, has developed into an important outlet for Idaho potatoes, principally Russets. Of 1,280 cars of Idaho potatoes unloaded in Los Angeles last season, 3 arrived in September, 149 in October, and 98 in November. This season 130 arrived in September, 355 in

October, and 363 in November. Advices from the Idaho Falls field station of the Federal market news service indicate that eastern Idaho has a 56½¢ freight rate to southern California, and many cars are billed to San Bernardino for diversion to points in that territory. Los Angeles is practically at the end of the trail, so far as diversion is concerned, and there has been a tendency to roll too many cars to be sold on arrival there, which has often caused sharp declines in price and corresponding losses to Idaho shippers.

San Francisco, in the northern part of the State, has also taken considerable stock from Idaho this season, but draws its main supplies from the Stockton district, from which shipments are made by boat, and from the Yakima district in Washington, which has a 36½¢ rate by rail and boat to San Francisco. The rate from eastern Idaho is 56½¢, the same as to southern California.

The crop in California is estimated at 2,310,000 bushels less than last year, and that accounts in some measure for the heavy shipments of Idaho potatoes to California markets. For that reason, also, an active demand is expected to develop later. The one-crop system is gradually cutting down production in the Stockton district, and California should continue to be a good outlet for Idaho potatoes unless new producing sections there are opened.

Demand for Russets is also increasing in the Chicago market, and some recent carlot quotations were: Idaho Russets, $1.85–$1.90; Idaho Rurals, $1.25–$1.30; and Wisconsin round whites, $1–$1.10 per 100 pounds. Fort Worth at this time quoted Idaho Rurals in carlots at $1.65; Colorado Brown Beautys, $1.55–$1.65; and Idaho Russets, $1.90–$2.

New York Vegetable Situation.

Leading vegetables produced in New York State have moved to markets very slowly this season on account of the poor demand at prices asked. In spite of a heavy crop of potatoes, shipments to December 1 were nearly a thousand cars short of last season and about one-third as many as in the 1921–22 season. Cabbage movement falls short of both crop years by over a thousand cars. Muck crops have moved in heavier volume than upland crops, particularly onions, which before December 1 had exceeded last season's total output.

Potatoes, onions, and cabbage have averaged somewhat higher prices throughout the season but the first two products tended toward lower levels. Warm weather during the fall has been unfavorable to an active market and shippers have been forced to consign a large number of cars because no one was willing to buy and take chances on both weather and heavily supplied markets. The Federal market news representative stationed at Rochester summarizes New York vegetables as follows:

Potatoes.—New York's potato season is characterized by a continuously falling market, with growers unwilling and shippers unable to sell; a heavy crop, with large supplies and warehouses full; and shipments far below the level of recent seasons. Prices started high early in the season, but have consistently tended lower, although very slowly because of the general resistance to any reduction. Growers' prices so far this season have averaged higher than in 1922, but in early December were only a little above those paid at this time a year ago. Sales were being made around 50¢ per bushel. Stock is generally of fine quality, although some coarse potatoes are apparent, and there is considerable feathering due to early digging. These defects are unimportant compared to the trouble from late blight rot and frost which were much in evidence last year.

Cabbage.—The season was so late that until October an exceedingly light crop was expected. About that time it became apparent that there was a medium-size crop of cabbage but that much of it was of only fair quality. Prices have averaged higher than last year and shipments have been much lighter. Warm weather throughout the month of November favored the loading of stock from temporary storage but had an adverse effect on the markets, as cabbage sells best in cold weather. Growers received $8–$12 per ton for Danish type during most of the time harvesting was in progress. Since then market advances have raised the price to growers to a level of $15–$20 per ton. Movement from storage has already started, as some shippers began to sell when the market reached $20 per ton f. o. b. usual terms. It is generally believed that there is less cabbage in storage than last year and the total movement from New York State is not likely to exceed 8,500 cars, or about 1,500 cars short of last season.

Onions.—Speculative activity centered on this crop early in the season and large blocks of onions changed hands, especially from growers to buyers. Prices started around $1–$1.25 per bushel to the growers and soon reached $1.50–$1.75, after which there was a drop to the original price and then interest in the onion crop vanished altogether, so far as buyers were concerned. The f. o. b. market became dull and shortly became almost nonexistent, which was its condition early in December. Some stock bought early is moving to markets and some of the poorer stock which will not keep is being consigned for what it will bring, while owners of the better offerings are inclined to wait and take their loss or profit later in the season. Early f. o. b. sales of No. 1 Yellows were made at $3–$3.50 per 100-pound sack, but it is doubtful if the same onions could be sold to-day even at 50¢ to 75¢ less.

Celery.—There has been a fair movement of celery throughout the season and buyers have been constantly in the market. As usual, the demand was best for the Thanksgiving trade, much stock changing hands at $2.25–$2.60 per two-thirds crate. Since Thanksgiving there has been a lull in the market and buyers have been cautious, especially when it became known that storage holdings were somewhat heavier than last year. As with most other products, the weather has been an adverse factor. The price ranged $2.20–$2.40 per crate early in December but buying was rather light.

New York Apples Moving Slowly.

New York apples have found more severe competition this season than ever before. The crop was only three-fourths that of last season and the quality has not been very good. When a higher price is asked for this stock than competitors are asking for better fruit, it makes the problem of marketing difficult. According to reports from the Federal market news representative at Rochester, boxed apples from the Northwest and bulk apples from Virginia have poured into western New York territory even into Rochester in considerable volume.

Shipments from New York to December 1 this year were approximately 8,800 cars, or about 10,000 cars short of last season's movement to the same time. Shipments also are far behind those made from the light crop of two years ago. There is no doubt that the holdings are heavier than in 1922 when the common storage stock is also considered, because there is a great deal of this fruit still available. Practically no cold-storage Baldwins have been shipped to date, while in an ordinary season there would be a steady movement started by this time. Various fall and early winter stocks are still on hand, although production of these varieties was light. Greenings have sold better than any other variety, partly because they were a short crop and because most of the fruit from competing States was red apples.

There has been very little optimism among the shippers and growers, as they watched heavy shipments from other sections roll into the consuming markets and sell at prices which were lower than they felt they could afford to take. Buyers from many markets throughout the East and Middle West usually go to western New York around picking time to contract for at least a part of their winter's needs, but this year, when they have been on the ground, they preferred to solicit consignments. Michigan's large crop, together with heavy production in other leading sections, has restricted the outlet for New York apples as never before, and instead of shipping many cars to the Middle West, practically nothing has gone there this year. It is safe to say that more than the usual volume has moved on consignment.

Brightest spots in the deal have been the good export demand for small size Baldwins and the brisk demand for cider apples, which during early November exceeded the movement of hand-picked stock. However, both these features were short-lived and markets for these special lines were soon almost as draggy as those for the regular stock. Some dealers still see possibilities of a small profit in late fruit, and believe that New York State will have a chance later in the season.

On account of the dullness of the market, it is almost impossible to secure prices. Quotations are now at about the same evel as last December. Odd varieties have sold in such small volume that they can scarcely be quote. Common-storage Baldwins in barrels, A–2½ inches and up, have sold recently from $3.75 to $4.10, f. o. b., while A–2¼-inch stock for export has ranged $3–$3.75, mostly around $3.25 per barrel. Bulk Baldwins have brought from $1.20 to $1.50 per 100 pounds, with the majority of sales at $1.25–$1.35. Bushel Baldwins, 2¼ inches up, have sold at 85¢–$1, with 90¢ as the usual price. Ben Davis, in bulk, moved slowly at $1–$1.20 per 100 pounds. Greenings in barrels ranged much higher than Baldwins, especially for larger sizes; most of the A–2½-inches-and-up stock has sold from $5 to $5.50 per barrel, with a few lots 50¢ above and below these figures. Stock A–2¾ inches and up has sold at more than $6 per barrel, but on the other hand, A–2¼-inch Greenings brought as little as $2.75 per barrel.

Grain

Wheat Prices Higher.

Generally higher prices for wheat were reported in the principal markets of the country during the week of December 3–8. While there was no urgent demand for wheat the needs of the mills and shippers were sufficient to absorb the offerings at prices ranging 2¢–3¢ higher than at the close of the previous week. Prices in the future markets declined slightly toward the close of the week when it was learned that the President's message to Congress did not contain the measures for advancing wheat prices that had been expected by some of the trade. At the close December wheat at Chicago was quoted $1.03⅜ with the May $1.09⅛.

There was a falling off in the receipts and in the country offerings and producers generally were unwilling to sell their wheat at current prices. In the spring and hard winter wheat territories producers were said to be holding for about $1 per bushel, net to them, while those in the red winter wheat sections were holding for about $1.10 per bushel.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Dec. 3–8.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1.	Dec. 3–8.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1.	Dec. 3–8.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	7,179,000	7,042,000	8,032,000	8,048,000	4,621,000	3,255,000
Primary receipts last year	10,574,000	10,621,000	7,327,000	4,955,000	4,597,000	4,849,000
Primary shipments	6,744,000	4,991,000	4,596,000	3,075,000	3,743,000	3,131,000
Primary shipments last year	7,909,000	6,634,000	3,696,000	3,692,000	4,310,000	4,998,000
Visible supply	72,517,000	71,808,000	4,340,000	2,690,000	18,958,000	18,686,000
Visible supply last year	33,516,000	33,428,000	11,336,000	11,072,000	32,130,000	32,940,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	106	98	1,083	1,481	495	466
Minneapolis	1,681	1,650	596	650	305	222
Duluth	653	704	129	291	44	91
St. Louis	397	417	368	615	264	321
Kansas City	781	1,002	388	529	167	105
Omaha	380	238	356	394	175	102
Cincinnati	36	58	83	197	24	15
Indianapolis	.....	22	.....	605	.....	49
Wichita	285	212	116	125	2	7
Hutchinson	166	171	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	17	18	469	556	242	65
St. Joseph	.....	136	.....	143	.....	15
Toledo	21	27	71	113	17	18
Sioux City	28	.....	169	.....	46	.....

The Kansas State Department of Agriculture reported that only about 23% of the wheat crop in that State was still in farmer's hands and this was a strengthening factor in some of the central western markets.

Reports from farmers throughout the country to the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates indicated that about 3½% more of the crop would be fed to livestock during the current year than usual; also that slightly more wheat would be used for seed, but that about the same amount would be milled in the county where grown. This, however, would reduce the amount which is usually shipped out of the county from 62.8% to 58.7% for the 1923 crop. The small amount of high grade wheat suitable for milling purposes arriving on the markets was also a strengthening influence and was largely responsible for the slight advance in price.

Premiums on the better grades of spring wheat were increased during the week at Minneapolis and No. 1 Dark Northern was selling at the close at 4¢–14¢ over the December future price. About ½ million bushels of Canadian wheat was reported sold to Minneapolis and nearby mills on Friday when Minneapolis prices advanced above a parity with the Winnipeg market. Hard winter and durum wheats were also on a slightly higher basis, No. 1 Amber selling generally at 3¢–10¢ over the December future price at Duluth, which closed on Friday at 97⅛¢. No. 1 durum sold at 5¢ over to 3¢ under the December price. The arrivals of hard winter wheat at Minneapolis were very small and the No. 1 Dark Hard sold at 2¢–6¢ over the December future price. Discounts for smutty wheat were also a little less, smutty samples selling around 2¢–9¢ under the December.

There was an improved demand in the Kansas City market for the high protein types of wheat, but mills were buying in smaller lots both at this market and at Wichita.

A sluggish flour demand continued to restrict mill operations. There was a material falling off in receipts in the southwestern markets as farmers were not selling freely. 13% protein hard winter wheat held around 11½¢–13¢ over the May future prices, with 12½% protein wheat around 6½¢ over.

Good grades of soft winter wheat were in fair demand at St. Louis but the market for hard winter wheat was weak. Traders were apparently expecting a readjustment of wheat prices to meet competition in the world's markets.

The wheat market was firmer early in the week at Cincinnati because of a slightly improved milling demand and smaller receipts, but trading was rather dull and the market weakened toward the close of the week when country offerings increased.

Exports of wheat were more than twice those of the previous week although a large percentage of the exports were from the Pacific ports. Total exports of wheat and flour to date were 90,500,000 bushels. Good amounts of Canadian wheat were being exported through the Atlantic ports.

Corn future prices advanced about a cent during the week under review, December corn at Chicago closing at 73⅜¢ with May at 74½¢. Cash corn prices also advanced during the week. While the quality of the arrivals at most markets continue to show improvement receipts were not large and were taken readily by the various interests in the trade.

There was an active demand at Kansas City from the southwestern feeders who had been holding off in expectation of larger receipts. Stocks at all markets were accumulating slowly and reports indicated heavier farm consumption. The visible supply at the close of the week was estimated at only a little over 4,000,000 bushels compared with about 11½ million bushels at the corresponding time last year.

Central western farmers were said to be preparing to feed more livestock and this was reflected during the week in increased sales from country points direct to feeders, who are taking most of the surplus in South Dakota and Missouri, so that very little was moving to the terminal markets from those States. The larger receipts were at Chicago, Minneapolis, and Milwaukee. Much of this corn was from the States farther north where the quality was generally better than in the Central Western States.

A large percentage of the receipts at Cincinnati and Toledo consisted of damp corn and the dryers were being worked to their capacity. Ohio and Indiana appeared to be practically the only States from which large amounts of damp and damaged corn were being marketed, as more favorable weather had improved the quality in the States farther west which had considerable damp corn earlier in the season.

Industries were the best buyers of corn at Chicago during the week although other buyers were also active. The better grades of Yellow Corn were taken principally by shippers, although feeders and elevator interests also bought fair amounts.

Because of the light receipts of corn suitable for long-haul shipments, shippers at various markets were having some difficulty to fill their sales for December loading.

The oats market continued firm and prices made further advances at most markets. Because of heavy farm consumption receipts continued of small volume at most markets and cash prices in the Central West were relatively higher than at Chicago. Shippers and feeders were the principal buyers. There was a heavy movement to the south and southeast from Omaha, where advanced prices had brought out larger receipts. This increased movement to the South, however, was not reflected in the Kansas City market because of less favorable freight rates. The principal cereal manufacturers were out of the market at Chicago toward the close of the week and elevators and shippers were also rather restricted buyers; but prices held fairly steady because of the light receipts. The stocks of oats at the markets also continued light being but little over half of the amount in store at the corresponding time time last year.

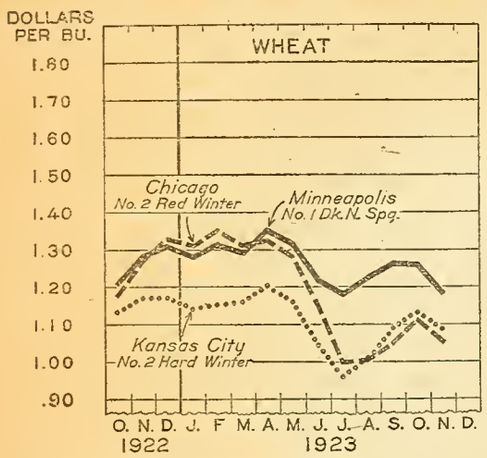
The barley market advanced about 2¢ both at Minneapolis and Milwaukee. Malting barley was scarce and wanted at the latter market, while feeding barley was also in good demand.

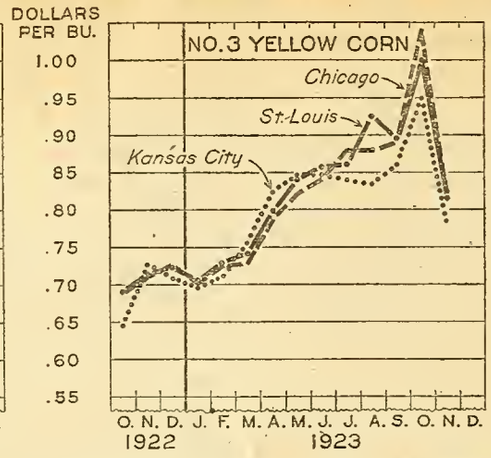
The rye market continued firm. Deliveries on December contracts were large in the Northwest but were well absorbed by shippers and forwarded upon eastern orders. Wisconsin millers were said to be grinding most of the rye in that State while shippers were taking most of the offerings from Minnesota and Dakota. Exports of rye have not been large but a fair export demand for rye flour to Germany has resulted in a larger milling inquiry. Receipts of rye in European markets from Russia were said to be disappointing and that the contracts were not being all filled.

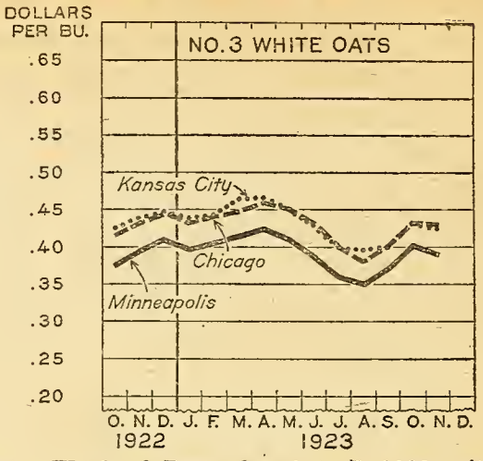
Flax prices advanced 6¢–8¢ during the week. December flax at Minneapolis was quoted on Friday at $2.50 per bushel with the cash selling 1¢–4¢ over this price.

Grain Prices.

Average Prices of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Certain Markets, October, 1922–November, 1923, Inclusive.







Daily Weighted Average Price per Bushel of Reported Cash Sales at States Markets, Week of December 1 to 7, 1923, with Comparisons of Weekly Averages.

Wheat.

Market and grade.		Daily prices. Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Weekly averages. Dec. 1–7 1923.	Nov. 24–30, 1923.	Dec. 1–7 1922.
CHICAGO.		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Hard Winter	No. 2	107	107	.....	108	114	107	108	106	120
	No. 3	.....	105	.....	.....	103	.....	104	103	118
Y. Hd. Winter	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	120
	No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	108	.....	.....	109	.....	108	106	130
	No. 3	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	128
MINNEAPOLIS.										
Dk. No. Spring	No. 1	118	120	121	123	122	123	121	119	127
	No. 2	117	118	118	122	120	119	119	116	122
	No. 3	111	112	114	117	115	114	113	111	117
No. Spring	No. 1	114	114	114	119	117	117	116	114	122
	No. 2	113	112	113	114	115	114	113	112	119
	No. 3	112	110	112	115	112	112	112	108	115
Am. Durum	No. 2	103	105	105	107	105	107	105	105	105
KANSAS CITY.										
Dk. Hd. Winter	No. 2	117	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	119
	No. 3	113	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	113	112	118
Hd. Winter	No. 2	114	112	112	118	112	115	113	113	113
	No. 3	107	109	110	108	109	108	108	107	112
Y. Hd. Winter	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
	No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	106	.....	110
Red Winter	No. 2	110	110	112	.....	.....	.....	112	108	118
	No. 3	107	108	109	.....	111	110	109	106	116
OMAHA.										
Dk. Hd. Winter	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	116
	No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
Hd. Winter	No. 2	106	105	107	107	107	106	106	105	111
	No. 3	104	104	104	103	105	104	104	104	110
ST. LOUIS.										
Hd. Winter	No. 2	107	119	.....	115	110	110	111	106	119
Red Winter	No. 2	114	115	115	116	116	116	116	113	130
	No. 3	110	111	109	113	114	113	113	110	127

Corn.

Market and grade.		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Dec. 1–7 1923.	Nov. 24–30, 1923.	Dec. 1–7 1922.
CHICAGO.										
White	No. 2	74	75	.....	76	.....	.....	75	73	72
	No. 3	73	73	75	75	75	74	74	73	71
Yellow	No. 2	80	78	79	78	83	78	79	83	72
	No. 3	73	75	76	77	76	75	75	76	71
Mixed	No. 2	74	74	76	76	76	76	76	74	72
	No. 3	73	73	75	75	75	74	74	72	71
KANSAS CITY.										
White	No. 2	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	72	69
	No. 3	68	67	68	68	68	68	68	67	69
Yellow	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
	No. 3	70	70	70	71	71	71	70	72	70
Mixed	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	68	71	.....	68	71	70
	No. 3	68	67	68	.....	68	69	68	68	69
OMAHA.										
White	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	68	.....	66
	No. 3	65	66	.....	66	66	66	66	68	65
Yellow	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
	No. 3	.....	67	67	67	67	68	67	69	66
Mixed	No. 2	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	65
	No. 3	.....	65	65	65	66	.....	65	64	65

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.		Daily prices. Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Weekly averages. Dec. 1–7, 1923.	Nov. 24–30, 1923.	Dec. 1–7, 1922.
ST. LOUIS.										
White	No. 2	.....	78	.....	78	.....	.....	78	78	72
	No. 3	72	75	74	76	75	75	75	74	70
Yellow	No. 2	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	77	78	73
	No. 3	74	75	76	77	78	74	75	76	71
Mixed	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	72
	No. 3	72	73	73	74	74	.....	73	71	70

Oats, White.

Market and grade.		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Dec. 1–7, 1923.	Nov. 24–30, 1923.	Dec. 1–7, 1922.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
CHICAGO	No. 2	45	45	45	46	46	46	45	45	45
	No. 3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
MINNEAPOLIS	No. 2	41	42	41	42	42	42	41	41	41
	No. 3	40	40	41	41	41	41	41	40	39
KANSAS CITY	No. 2	.....	45	45	46	.....	.....	46	.....	44
	No. 3	45	44	44	45	45	45	45	44	43
OMAHA	No. 3	42	42	42	42	43	43	42	42	40
ST. LOUIS	No. 2	46	46	46	.....	.....	47	46	46	45
	No. 3	45	45	46	46	46	47	46	45	44

Rye.

Market and grade.		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Dec. 1–7, 1923.	Nov. 24–30, 1923.	Dec. 1–7, 1922.
CHICAGO	No. 2	70	71	.....	70	69	71	70	72	85
MINNEAPOLIS	No. 2	64	64	66	66	66	66	65	64	80

Barley.

Market and grade.		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Dec. 1–7, 1923.	Nov. 24–30, 1923.	Dec. 1–7, 1922.
MINNEAPOLIS	No. 2	60	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	62

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, December 7, 1923.

Wheat.

Market.	May futures. 1923 Dec. 7.	1923 Nov. 30.	1922 Dec. 7.	1922 Nov. 29.	July futures. 1923 Dec. 7.	1923 Nov. 30.	1922 Dec. 7.	1922 Nov. 29.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Chicago	109⅜	108¼	116¾	117⅜	107¼	106⅜	108¼	108½
Minneapolis	114⅞	113¾	116¼	116½	115¾	114¼	113¾	.....
Kansas City	105½	104⅝	107⅞	108½	102⅜	101½	100⅞	101
Winnipeg	98⅝	97⅞	107¾	108⅝	100¼	98¾	106⅝	106¾
Liverpool	100⅝	98¼	116⅛	115⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....

Corn.

Market.	May 1923 Dec. 7.	May 1923 Nov. 30.	May 1922 Dec. 7.	May 1922 Nov. 29.	July 1923 Dec. 7.	July 1923 Nov. 30.	July 1922 Dec. 7.	July 1922 Nov. 29.
Chicago	74¾	73⅝	70	71	75⅝	74½	69¾	70¼
Kansas City	70⅝	69⅜	67⅞	68½	71¾	69⅞	67¾	68¼

Oats.

Market.	May 1923 Dec. 7.	May 1923 Nov. 30.	May 1922 Dec. 7.	May 1922 Nov. 29.	July 1923 Dec. 7.	July 1923 Nov. 30.	July 1922 Dec. 7.	July 1922 Nov. 29.
Chicago	46½	44¾	43	43¼	44½	43¼	40⅛	40
Winnipeg	41⅝	40⅜	46¼	46⅜	42⅝	41⅛	45⅓	45½

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Continued Firm.

Hay markets gained further strength during the week Dec. 3–8 and at the close prices ranged from unchanged to $1.50 per ton higher compared with the close of the previous week.

In practically all markets buying was curtailed because of the coming holidays and the nearness of inventory time. The arrivals of good grades of hay were light and were easily placed. Low grades were in good supply but were hard to move because of the slow demand. In some markets including Boston, Cincinnati, Minneapolis and St. Paul, it was necessary to make concessions in price on the low-grade hay in order to move it.

The receipts for the week with comparisons are shown below.

	Dec. 3 to Dec. 8, 1923.	Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 4 to Dec. 9, 1922.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 8, 1923.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 9, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	106	93	114	4,171	4,481
New York	289	204	185	7,316	8,230
Philadelphia	86	100	81	3,119	4,375
Pittsburgh	145	161	115	5,837	5,676
Cincinnati	109	95	80	6,060	6,013
Chicago	182	263	390	10,901	11,909
Minneapolis-St. Paul	161	223	210	5,687	6,092
St. Louis	70	94	161	7,638	7,030
Omaha	151	137	.....	6,072	.....
Kansas City	257	520	716	20,257	20,826
Los Angeles	175	155	204	7,589	6,049
San Francisco	117	156	72	6,070	3,850

Because of the unseasonably mild weather that prevailed over most of the country along with good pasturage there was a decrease in the demand from feeders who usually have to buy hay at this time of the year. This was practically true in the States east of the Mississippi River.

The high prices paid in the producing sections tributary to Cincinnati curtailed the receipts at this market. The volume of southern business here was restricted because of the lower prices quoted by south and southwestern competitors.

There were some orders from southern feeders at Kansas City during the week for the better grades of alfalfa, but the volume of business was small. Feeders in the surrounding territory bought limited amounts of hay because of the warm weather that prevailed in that territory.

The better grades of alfalfa were in good demand in practically all markets and all arrivals were quickly absorbed, while the lower grades moved slowly. In view of the large increase expected in the cotton acreage in Arizona and New Mexico it is thought that ranchers there will need all surplus alfalfa hay on hand and the amount to be shipped from this territory probably will be small. Some sales of No. 1 alfalfa were made during the week at Phoenix, Ariz., at $21 per ton.

The prairie market was dull at Chicago, Omaha, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, presumably because of mild weather. The receipts at these markets exceeded the demand and arrivals were hard to dispose of, while at Kansas City the demand for prairie exceeded the receipts and prices were advanced about 50 cents per ton. Stockyards were the principal buyers.

Accumulations Cause Further Decline in Feed Prices.

The exceptionally fine, open weather prevailing over practically the entire country during the week December 1–8 restricted the consumption of feeds of all kinds, hence the demand was very poor. As a result of the poor demand distressed feed appeared more frequently on the market than was the case around the first of the month. This was further due to the fact that feed tendered to jobbers about a week ago was immediately applied on outstanding December contracts. These contracts having been filled to a large extent further deliveries to parties who had not yet disposed of this feed caused them to submit offerings at the best prices obtainable. Storage space in warehouses and at mills is fairly well taken up, hence mills were in many instances obliged to load their output and to demand shipping instructions. Concessions of 50 cents–$1 under prompt shipment prices were frequently made in order to stimulate buying but with the grazing of cattle during the daytime in most sections and slight accumulations of local stocks it was difficult to interest buyers.

Production of most feedstuffs was normal to above normal, which caused decidedly unsatisfactory conditions from a dealers viewpoint. Markets generally ruled in the buyer's favor and with storage stocks and interior supplies heavy and in excess of present requirements there was nothing in the situation to warrant anxiety about the prospects for adequate supplies in the near future.

Stocks and the movement were heavy.

Wheat mill feeds.—Increased production of wheat mill feeds resulted in heavier offerings both from mills and resellers. The demand was indifferent and prices ruled easier, especially for bran. Western markets were dominated by reselling pressure caused by unexpected deliveries by mills to jobbers. Eastern markets quoted sharply under Kansas City and Minneapolis parity due to continued liberal offerings by Buffalo and Canadian mills. In the Kansas City market fluctuations of 50 cents–$1 per ton between sales were not uncommon. This was due to the tonnage which was back of the offerings. For example, bran which because of favorable tonnage could be worked to southern points commanded frequently a premium of $1.50 over city mill quotations. There was a better demand for shorts than for bran, rather unusual at this time of the year, and as a result grey shorts held fairly firm. No heavy inquiries

Carload Prices of Hay and Straw Per Ton at Important Markets, December 8, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Phoenix, Ariz.
HAY.																		
Timothy and clover:																		
No. 1 timothy	$29.50	$29.50	$28.50	$26.50	$29.00	$33.50	$34.00	$29.50	$26.00	$25.00	$26.50	$19.00	$28.00	.....	$18.25	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.50	27.50	27.00	24.50	27.00	32.00	32.00	27.50	23.50	24.00	24.00	18.00	26.00	.....	14.75	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	29.50	27.00	26.00	28.50	32.50	32.50	.....	.....	25.50	24.50	18.00	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	25.50	.....	27.50	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	23.50	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	23.00	.....	.....	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.50	.....	[4] 17.50	.....	.....	16.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	25.50	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	23.00	[4] 17.50	29.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																		
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	38.00	.....	35.00	33.00	29.00	28.00	23.00	31.00	$20.50	25.00	$24.00	$20.00	$21.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	33.00	.....	32.50	29.00	27.00	22.00	20.00	.....	18.50	23.00	22.00	19.00	19.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	29.00	.....	.....	23.00	23.00	20.00	16.00	.....	15.50	19.00	.....	18.00	16.00
Prairie:																		
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	15.50	.....	14.50	15.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	14.50	.....	11.50	13.75	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	12.00	19.50	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																		
No. 1 wheat	11.50	.....	16.50	14.50	14.00	12.00	.....	18.00	.....	12.00	11.50	7.50	.....	7.50	9.25	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	13.50	.....	17.00	14.50	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	8.00	.....	8.50	9.25	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye	[3] 25.50	.....	[3] 22.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	12.50	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.
[2] Hay quotations based on United States grades.
[3] Straight.
[4] Nominal.

were received from any particular sections, but it was noted that Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas were good buyers of both bran and shorts and paid as much as $3 per ton over the Kansas City basis. This led to reselling of southwestern feed by owners in Chicago and markets east because they could replace their requirements with northwestern feed at a saving of $1–$1.50 per ton. Slightly more interest was displayed in wheat feeds for distant shipment with the trade apparently more interested in accumulating such supplies than selling short.

Bran for January shipment was booked at $32.50 Philadelphia rate basis to eastern buyers, while Canadian pure bran, same month's shipment, was offered at about 50 cents per ton less. Flour middlings and reddog were quiet and slightly easier. Mixed car shipments were in fairly good request. Stocks and the movement were heavy.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—While mills asked about the same prices for cottonseed cake and meal as last week the market for these commodities was established by resellers. The latter's offerings were so much greater than the demand that it was necessary for them to make concessions from the mill price. Not only were they active in offering cake and meal for quick and later shipment but they were also seeking an outlet for unexpected December deliveries from mills. Warm weather retarded the demand for these feeds, making for weakness in prices. The export demand also was light, with stocks abroad rather heavy. Stocks at mills and supplies in the interior were generally believed by the trade to be larger than those held at the same time last year. The Cotton Belt bought rather sparingly, presumably having sufficient supplies on hand. Cold pressed cake declined slightly but did not display as much weakness as the higher grades of meal. Shipments were light.

Linseed cake and meal.—Linseed cake and meal was in about the same position as cottonseed cake and meal. The majority of crushers have accumulated small stocks of meal and slab cake and were in need of shipping directions to clear their floors. The country demand was poor to fair, with sales in the majority of cases for immediate shipment. This would seem to indicate that stocks in country dealers, hands, at least in a few sections, are low and that the tendency is to buy only when forced into the market because of scarcity of supplies.

Production was heavy and shipments from mills during the week were larger than they were for the same period a year ago. The export demand was good and the movement heavy.

Gluten feed.—The gradual readjustment in gluten feed prices to conform to a basis of new corn values resulted in an unsettled and easier feeling in this commodity. Offerings were more liberal. The demand was generally for actual needs only. Production was very heavy. One of the larger manufacturers advises that their output during the past week was the largest in their history. Stocks and the movement were good. Interior dealers indicated that their supplies were rather large and only slowly disposed of. While prices quoted include the guaranty against decline on date of arrival at destination little interest was manifested in offerings, many among the trade expressing the belief that a further reduction may be looked for unless the demand increases substantially.

Hominy feed.—There was a fairly good demand for hominy feed for prompt and sixty-day shipment. Although not in any way pressing the market offerings were liberal. Prices declined during the early part of the week, but firmed up a little toward the end and closed about $1 per ton under last week's quotations. Production was good. Stocks and the movement were rather light.

Alfalfa meal.—Weaker hay prices caused millers to reduce prices for alfalfa meal 50 cents–$1 per ton. Offerings were quite liberal and while mills did not force them they proved burdensome, as the demand was extremely light and only for near-by requirements. Bids of St. Louis mills were on a basis of $22 for No. 2 meal. This also was the price at which Chicago buyers were offered this grade of meal by western millers. No. 1 meal was quoted $3–$4 over No. 2 and fine ground meal commanded about $3 premium over the respective grades. Receipts in markets and spot stocks were light. The movement was fair.

Alfalfa Seed Prices Unchanged.

Alfalfa seed prices offered to growers on December 4 were approximately the same as those offered a month ago. In a number of sections the prices averaged $2–$4 per 100 lbs. higher than at a corresponding time last year while in a few other sections in Far Western areas prices were about the same as last year.

In western South Dakota growers were being paid $15–$18 per 100 lbs. for country-run and $18–20 for recleaned seed and about 75% of the crop in this section, as well as in Montana, has been sold. In a few scattered localities in southwestern Kansas and other portions of Kansas where there was a small local surplus the bulk of the crop has left growers' hands and on December 4 the Kansas growers were being offered mostly $13.50 for country-run and $15 for recleaned seed. Apparently it is impossible to pick up large lots of Kansas and Nebraska at country points because of the small crop produced this year.

In Colorado 75% or more of the crop is reported sold by growers, recent prices being $15–$18 for recleaned seed. Movement of the crop has been slower in Utah than in southern Idaho where most of the crop has already been sold. Idaho growers were receiving about $17 and Utah growers $15–$17 for recleaned seed.

During November 2,377,000 lbs. of alfalfa seed mostly from Argentina, with smaller quantities from Canada, South Africa, and France, were permitted entry compared with 459,000 lbs. last year and 1,157,700 lbs. two years ago for the same month. Between July 1–November 30, 5,864,500 lbs. were permitted entry compared with 5,719,400 lbs. last year and 2,806,400 lbs. two years ago for the same period. During the first week of December more than 450,000 lbs., subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York. Of this quantity about 280,000 lbs. were from Argentina and 120,000 from France.

Carload Prices of Feedstuffs at Important Markets, December 8, 1923.

Per ton, bagged, sight-draft basis.

Commodity.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Baltimore.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Memphis.	Cincinnati.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Omaha.	Kansas City.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Wheat bran:																
Spring	$33.25	$32.50	$31.00	$32.00	$34.50			$30.00	$30.00	$27.50	$24.00					
Soft winter	35.75	35.00	32.50	34.00	34.50	$35.75	$29.00	30.00	33.50			$28.50		$25.00		$31.00
Hard winter		33.00	32.00		34.00			30.00	33.00	28.25		27.00	$25.50	25.00		
Wheat middling:																
Spring (standard)	31.50	31.00	30.00	31.00	35.00			30.00	28.00	26.50	23.00					
Soft winter	38.00	37.00	33.00	32.00	36.00	38.75	30.50	33.00	37.00					29.50		41.00
Hard winter			37.00		35.00			33.00	36.00			30.00	31.50	29.50		
Hard winter wheat shorts			34.00		35.00		30.50		36.00			30.00	28.00	27.00		32.00
Wheat millrun		33.50			35.00						25.00			27.00	$30.00	30.00
Rye middlings		29.50									20.00					
High protein meals:																
Linseed	48.50	46.50	47.50					47.50	44.00	46.00	46.00	49.00	50.00	48.75		48.00
Cottonseed (43%)	55.25									53.00				48.75		
Cottonseed (41%)	54.25	54.00	52.00	53.50			45.00	49.00	51.75	49.50		49.50	53.00	48.00	45.00	50.00
Cottonseed (36%)	48.50	49.50	47.00	48.50	43.00	42.25	40.00	45.00	47.00	46.00						
Digester feeding tankage (60%)										55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00		
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)				34.00				30.00		28.00		27.00	27.50	25.00	31.00	
Gluten feed	48.50	47.35	45.25	47.00				44.25	45.30	41.40						
White hominy feed	39.00	40.00		41.00	39.00			33.50	36.00	31.50		31.00	28.00	32.00		
Yellow hominy feed	38.00	38.00		40.00	39.00			33.50	35.00	30.50		30.00	28.00			
Ground barley								34.00						30.75	[1] 38.00	
Dried beet pulp	36.00		35.25	36.00		39.00		38.00	36.00						37.50	41.00

[1] Rolled.

Cotton

Severe Declines in Prices.

Cotton prices during the week December 3–8 witnessed wide fluctuations with prices closing on December 8 over 2½¢ below the closing of the previous week. The highly erratic movement of the market was attributed to liquidation of long interests, together with buying by mills for the purpose of fixing prices on their raw material. In addition to this the Ginner's report issued on Saturday, December 8, giving the ginnings prior to December 1, as 9,243,917 bales, was larger than had been anticipated by the trade, causing further heaviness in the market. The trade now expects the figures of the Crop Estimating Board's report as to the final estimate of the crop on December 12 to show around 9,750,000 bales. Some slackening up in the dry-goods markets was reported, due to the unsettled raw-material prices. Reports, however, from the English dry-goods centers continue optimistic.

December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 34.48¢ compared with 37.10¢ the previous week, and the average of the quotations for Middling cotton in 10 of the designated spot markets was 33.62¢ per lb. on December 8, compared with 35.79¢ on December 1, and 24.78¢ on December 9, 1922. Dececember future contracts on the New York Cotton exchange declined 262 points and on the New Orleans Cotton exchange 278 points.

Reports indicate very heavy deliveries of spot cotton on December future contracts on both the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges and notices have already been large so far. Should this occur, the certificated stocks at both New York and New Orleans will probably be heavier than for several months.

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1–December 7, 1923, and Stocks on December 7, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1–Dec. 9, 1921.	Aug. 1–Dec. 8, 1922.	Aug. 1–Dec. 7, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Dec. 8, 1918–1922.	Dec. 9, 1921.	Dec. 8, 1922.	Dec. 7, 1923.	5-year average Dec. 8, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	185	168	267	150	123	116	96	98
Augusta	199	166	139	227	144	74	56	144
Savannah	384	246	230	416	166	77	81	208
Montgomery	41	50	42	47	32	21	17	26
New Orleans	568	711	595	578	406	276	236	390
Memphis	520	621	420	459	264	183	137	271
Little Rock	106	144	83	107	55	61	46	50
Dallas	111	46	88	53	48	18	22	23
Houston	1,603	2,152	2,668	1,431	303	393	424	310
Galveston	1,436	1,683	1,570	1,261	374	403	365	352
Total	5,153	5,987	6,502	4,729	1,918	1,622	1,480	1,872

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these markets during the week December 3–8, were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling to No. 5 or Middling, 1 1/16 ins	36½
No. 7 or Low Middling, 1⅛ ins	36
No. 5 or Middling, full 1⅛ ins	36½
No. 5 or Middling to No. 4 or Strict Middling, full 1⅛ ins	36½
No. 5 or Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	36
No. 5 or Middling, 1 3/16 ins	37
No. 5 or Middling to No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	38
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, 1 5/16 ins	34½
Memphis:	
No. 5 or Middling, 1 1/16 ins	35½
No. 4 or Strict Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	36
No 7 or Low Middling, 1⅛ ins	34
No. 5 Tinged or Middling Yellow Tinged, 1⅛ ins	35½
No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	39½
No. 5 or Middling, 1 3/16 to 1¼ ins	39
No. 5 or Middling to No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1¼ ins	40

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

December 8, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Dec. 8, 1923.	Dec. 9, 1922.	Dec. 10, 1921.	Dec. 11, 1920.	Dec. 6, 1919.	Dec. 8, 1923.	Dec. 9, 1922.	Dec. 10, 1921.	Dec. 11, 1920.	Dec. 6, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
December	34.48	24.88	17.91	15.65	38.75	33.67	24.55	16.95	14.76	39.20
January	33.80	24.92	17.70	15.82	36.60	33.75	24.58	17.04	14.96	36.90
March	34.20	25.12	17.70	15.80	34.00	33.92	24.67	17.17	15.16	34.42
May	34.38	25.05	17.50	16.01	31.92	33.91	24.57	17.08	15.35	32.35
July	33.62	24.73	17.06	16.10	30.50	33.40	24.33	16.70	15.45	30.77

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, December 8, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Dec. 8, 1923.	Dec. 9, 1922.	Dec. 10, 1921.	Dec. 8, 1923.	Dec. 9, 1922.	Dec. 10, 1921.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
No. 5 short staple	34.25	24.75	17.00	34.25	25.00	18.00
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	100	150	225	125	100	200
1⅛ ins	175	375	600	225	200	500
1 3/16 ins	275	550	1,000	375	400	800
1¼ ins	400	800	1,400	475	600	1,000
1 5/16 ins	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1⅜ ins	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on December 7, for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 45½¢ per lb.; No. 2, 44½¢; and No. 3, 43½¢.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports, December 7, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

At—	Dec. 5, 1913.	Dec. 7, 1917.	Dec. 6, 1918.	Dec. 5, 1919.	Dec. 10, 1920.	Dec. 9, 1921.	Dec. 8, 1922.	Dec. 7, 1923.	5-year average, Dec. 8, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	586	298	135	580	533	561	446	229	451
Manchester	64	32	23	68	68	56	37	34	50
Continent	685	196	84	199	303	651	397	272	327
Total	1,335	526	242	847	904	1,268	880	535	828

Cotton Movement, August 1–December 7, 1923, and Stocks, December 7, 1923, with Comparisons.

(Complied from commercial reports.)

	Aug. 1–Dec. 5, 1913.	Aug. 1–Dec. 5, 1919.	Aug. 1–Dec. 10, 1920.	Aug. 1–Dec. 9, 1921.	Aug. 1–Dec. 8, 1922.	Aug. 1–Dec. 7, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Dec. 8, 1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*P. ct.*
Port receipts	5,917	2,937	2,921	3,067	3,574	4,001	2,942	136.0
Port stocks	1,052	1,553	1,355	1,380	1,089	1,004	1,354	74.2
Interior receipts	4,269	3,264	3,408	4,295	5,025	4,885	3,813	128.1
Interior stocks	896	1,326	1,587	1,576	1,445	1,226	1,453	84.4
Into sight	8,199	5,132	5,189	5,472	6,519	6,768	5,444	124.3
Northern spinners' takings	1,109	1,000	645	1,135	1,010	827	932	88.7
Southern spinners' takings	1,213	1,455	1,061	1,797	2,242	1,824	1,639	111.3
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,333	4,414	4,574	4,621	3,946	3,328	4,159	80.0

Daily Closing Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of December 3–8, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	December 3–8, 1923.						December 4–9, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	35.00	35.00	34.00	33.75	34.13	33.25	24.63	24.13	24.38	24.44	24.50	24.75
Augusta	35.00	34.88	34.00	33.88	34.13	33.38	24.63	24.13	24.44	24.50	24.69	24.88
Savannah	35.20	35.00	34.00	33.75	34.15	34.00	24.81	24.35	24.60	24.70	24.88	25.00
Montgomery	34.75	34.62	33.75	33.50	33.75	33.25	24.31	23.88	24.00	24.12	24.25	24.38
New Orleans	35.75	35.38	35.00	34.50	34.50	34.25	25.00	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.75
Memphis	35.50	35.50	35.00	35.00	34.75	34.25	25.25	25.25	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Little Rock	35.00	35.00	34.50	34.25	34.25	33.75	25.25	24.88	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Dallas	34.80	34.50	33.45	33.20	33.65	32.80	24.15	23.60	23.80	23.90	24.05	24.15
Houston	35.40	35.25	34.25	34.05	34.45	33.60	24.85	24.35	24.55	24.65	24.75	24.90
Galveston	35.40	35.30	34.30	34.10	34.40	33.65	24.90	24.40	24.60	24.70	24.80	24.95
Average	35.18	35.04	34.23	34.00	34.22	33.62	24.78	24.35	24.49	24.55	24.64	24.78

Spot Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Upland Cotton at New York on December 7, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	9.56	1900	10.12	1908	9.25	1916	20.05
1893	7.88	1901	8.37	1909	14.85	1917	29.95
1894	5.75	1902	8.50	1910	15.00	1918	29.25
1895	8.38	1903	12.50	1911	9.40	1919	39.85
1896	7.56	1904	8.00	1912	12.75	1920	16.25
1897	5.88	1905	12.60	1913	13.50	1921	17.50
1898	5.31	1906	10.95	1914	7.50	1922	24.85
1899	7.69	1907	12.15	1915	12.75	1923	35.75

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of November 26–December 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	Nov. 26-Dec. 1, 1923.		Nov. 27-Dec. 2, 1922.		Nov. 28-Dec. 3, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$52	$48	$50	$44	$35	$30
New Bern, N. C.	50	47	46	44	32	30
Camden, S. C.	53	49				
Atlanta, Ga.	56	53	51	49	33	31
Savannah, Ga.	55	52	51	50	33–35	30–32
Montgomery, Ala.	56		51		33	31
Vicksburg, Miss.	57	50	[1] 50	45	34	28
Meridian, Miss.	57	52	50	45	34	33
Greenville, Miss.	57	55	53	50		
Clarksdale, Miss.	55	50			34	30
Coldwater, Miss.	55	50			33	31
Indianola, Miss.	60	60				
Macon, Miss.	54	50				
Tupelo, Miss.	54	50			33	30
Yazoo City, Miss.	55	50–53			33	28–31
Memphis, Tenn.	[1] 45	40	51	46	32–33	27–28
Pine Bluff, Ark.	50	45	46	42	33	30
Little Rock, Ark.	45–48	40	40–48	40–45	31–33	27–30
Augusta, Ark.	45	35				
Conway, Ark.	54	50			30	27
Forest City, Ark.	38	35			30–32	27
Mammoth Springs, Ark.	40	32–34			30	27
Newport, Ark.	45	40–45				25
Texarkana, Ark.	50	45			30	27
Texarkana, Tex.	48	45				
Dallas, Tex.	50	48	48		34	31
Guthrie, Okla.	48	45			28	24
Altus, Okla.	47	44			28	25
Anadarko, Okla.	42.50	42.50				
Shawnee, Okla.	49	40				

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

Spot Cotton Quotations for December 8, and Sales During Week of December 3–8, 1923.

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for December 8, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of December 3-8, 1923, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade.	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Dec. 8, 1923.	Dec. 9, 1922.	Dec. 10, 1921.	Dec. 11, 1920.	Dec. 6, 1919.	Dec. 7, 1918.	Dec. 8, 1917.
White standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	175	162	225	162	200	175	175	225	185	162	185	119	218	333	300	158	97
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	125	137	175	137	175	150	150	175	160	137	152	92	168	278	233	116	71
No. 3 or Good Middling	100	112	125	112	150	125	125	125	135	112	122	65	108	218	168	81	49
No. 4 or Strict Middling	50	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	39	58	118	93	41	24
No. 5 or Middling	33.25	33.38	34.00	33.25	34.25	33.75	32.80	33.60	33.65	34.25	33.62	24.78	17.31	15.11	39.85	28.65	28.65
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	100	125	125	125	150	125	125	150	150	200	138	39	93	228	233	105	34
No. 7 or Low Middling	225	250	275	250	275	275	250	300	300	350	275	81	218	468	588	301	85
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary [2]	325	375	425	375	375	450	350	450	500	500	413	138	343	643	855	501	141
No. 9 or Good Ordinary [2]	450	500	575	500	500	600	450	600	700	650	553	200	445	800	1,093	666	192
Spotted:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*		*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	50	63	50	115	50	50	Even.	60	50	54						
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*			*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 4 or Strict Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	10	25	25	50	25	Even.	7						
No. 5 or Middling	75	100	100	75	*Off* 115	100	100	150	*Off* 75	125	102						
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	175	175	200	200	215	200	200	300	235	300	220						
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	275	300	300	325	315	325	300	450	395	500	349						
Yellow Tinged:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*		*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	13	38	13	13	110	25	25	50	10	25	22						
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	Even.	25	25	35	25	25	100	15	25	23	3	48	105	213	43	*On* 1
No. 4 or Strict Middling	75	125	75	63	*Off* 40	50	75	150	50	75	78	44	138	208	318	98	*Off* 24
No. 5 or Middling [2]	175	250	175	150	165	200	175	300	150	200	194	123	238	358	475	170	49
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	300	375	300	275	275	300	250	450	320	350	320	175	353	550	675	280	84
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	400	500	400	400	375	400	325	600	490	550	444	230	453	780	945	475	129
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	75	100	75	75	*On* 10	75	75	200	90	100	86						
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	125	150	150	125	*Off* 80	125	150	250	125	175	146						
No. 5 or Middling [2]	200	200	200	200	145	175	225	350	225	250	217						
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	113	150	150	125	100	125	100	300	165	150	148	81	225	328	460	185	56
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	175	200	200	175	150	175	150	350	200	250	203	153	315	440	690	270	82
No. 5 or Middling [2]	225	250	250	250	225	225	200	450	300	350	273	210	420	580	735	383	110
Gray:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	38	35	38	*On* 25	50	50	50	*On* 10	50	33						
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	100	88	85	88	*Off* 75	100	100	100	*Off* 25	100	86						
No. 5 or Middling [2]	150	150	150	138	125	150	150	200	150	150	151						
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling [2]	125	150	125	113	75	125	125	150	90	150	123	105	273	408	578	238	58
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	175	225	175	163	125	150	175	200	125	200	171	153	363	535	685	343	90
No. 5 or Middling [2]	325	300	250	238	175	225	250	300	250	300	261	203	455	660	825	460	112
Sales for week, bales	3,614	835	946	.....	4,400	5,520	27,707	16,986	15,435	5,014	[3] 80,457	[3] 61,516	[3] 56,437	[3,4] 57,850	[3] 112,799	[3] 96,385	[3] 63,128

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of No. 5 and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from August 1 to December 8, 1923, amounted to 2,720,538 bales, compared with 2,491,256 bales during the corresponding period in 1922, and 1,694,643 bales in 1921.

[4] Excludes sales at Dallas.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended.

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Dec. 7, 1923.	Dec. 8, 1922.	Dec. 9, 1921.	Dec. 7, 1923.	Dec. 8, 1922.	Dec. 9, 1921.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	.....	7	.....	.....	1	3
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	20	750	199	27	116	277
No. 3 or Good Middling	883	6,482	3,264	103	1,798	2,963
No. 4 or Strict Middling	7,972	12,625	12,332	1,567	25,328	15,344
No. 5 or Middling	21,176	11,011	27,533	4,688	21,567	28,725
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	13,662	4,556	25,625	8,708	5,296	14,051
No. 7 or Low Middling	2,719	459	5,587	2,392	344	4,568
No. 3 Spotted or Good Middling Spotted	269	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted	1,195	.....	.....	497	.....	.....
No 5 Spotted or Middling Spotted	793	.....	.....	3,032	.....	.....
No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Yellow Tinged	75	1,302	2,389	266	827	2,495
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	101	399	2,717	129	350	2,523
No. 3 Stained or Good Middling Yellow Stained	1	8	14	3	3	2
No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	48,974	37,599	79,660	21,421	55,630	70,951

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on December 7, at the port of New York were 105,402 bales; on December 8, 1922, 57,338 bales; and on December 9, 1921, 103,667 bales.

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1 to December 7, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1–Dec. 5, 1913.	Aug. 1–Dec. 10, 1920.	Aug. 1–Dec. 9, 1921.	Aug. 1–Dec. 8, 1922.	Aug. 1–Dec. 7, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–Dec. 8, 1919–1922.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
Great Britain	1,580,386	791,939	660,298	783,099	922,295	831,512	110.9
France	678,322	329,891	343,290	384,608	381,870	315,903	120.9
Germany	1,409,392	388,936	577,157	432,876	488,541	397,097	134.6
Italy	192,730	171,735	153,311	214,854	236,510	175,759	134.6
Japan	143,002	24,495	437,004	222,847	269,518	203,708	132.3
China	.....	2,620	62,530	5,300	14,325	17,638	81.2
Spain	130,314	127,263	136,661	155,177	103,861	129,514	80.2
Belgium	85,683	96,220	79,500	98,219	78,365	86,422	90.7
Canada (1)	24,724	35,454	41,177	35,487	29,955	36,454	82.2
Other countries	103,373	91,182	91,830	101,250	133,229	110,223	115.8
Total	4,347,926	2,059,735	2,582,757	2,433,717	2,658,469	2,304,230	115.3

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.

Exports for the week ending December 7 amounted to 271,215 bales, compared with 141,019 bales the previous week, 116,564 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 287,963 bales for the week ending December 5, 1913.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending December 11, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the office of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Bordeaux-Oil Emulsion. By John R. Winston, pathologist, and John J. Bowman, junior pathologist, office of fruit-disease investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, and W. W. Yothers, entomologist, office of fruit-insect investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 24, figs. 3. November 21, 1923. (Department Bulletin 1178.) Price, 5 cents.

Fig Growing in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. By H. P. Gould, pomologist, office of horticultural and pomological investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 48, figs. 25. Revised October, 1923. (Farmers' Bulletin 1031.)

This bulletin describes the varieties of fig most suitable for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, tells how to grow them and protect them from diseases and insects, and suggests methods of making them into desirable products for the table.

Dahlias for the Home. By B. Y. Morrison, assistant landscape gardner, office of horticultural investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 17, figs. 15. November, 1923. (Farmers' Bulletin 1370.)

Suitable for general distribution.

Directory Officials and Organizations Concerned with the Protection of Birds and Game. 1923. By George A. Lawyer, Chief United States Game Warden, and Frank L. Earnshaw, assistant, interstate commerce in game; enforcement of migratory bird treaty and Lacey Acts. Bureau of Biological Survey. Pp. 16. November 28, 1923. (Department Circular 298.) Price, 5 cents.

Experimental Production of Straw Gas. By Harry E. Roethe, associate development engineer, Bureau of Chemistry. Pp. 11, figs. 2. November 30, 1923. (Department Bulletin 1203.) Price, 5 cents.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 49. No. 5. October, 1923. Pp. 401–500. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—The Record is a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture, issued in 2 volumes a year, 10 numbers each. Its free distribution is restricted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. The subscription price is 75 cents a volume (foreign subscriptions, $1.25 a volume), payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 25, No. 11. September 15, 1923. Contents: Soil temperature as factor affecting the pathogenicity of corticium vagum on the pea and the bean. (Utah–18.) By B. L. Richards.—Growing experimental chickens in confinement. (Kans.–37.) By C. A. Herrick, J. E. Ackert, and Bertha L. Danheim.—Acidity of corn and its relation to vegetative vigor. (G–328.) By Annie May Hurd. Pp. 431–469, pls. 4, figs. 8. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, volume 17 monthly, volumes 18 to 21 semimonthly, and volume 22 weekly. The publication of the Journal was suspended December 1, 1921, volume 22, No. 9 being the last issue, and no parts were issued for 1922. The Journal is now being published weekly, beginning January 6, 1923, with volume 23, No. 1. The Journal is distributed free only to libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. It will not be sent free to individuals. The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication. The domestic price is $4 per year and the foreign price is $5.25 per year.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Animal Industry. No. 198. October, 1923. Pp. 85–92. November, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Same. Bureau of Chemistry. No. 163. Notices of Judgment 11601–11650. Pp. 325–349. November 28, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Same. Federal Horticultural Board. No. 76. July–September, 1923. Pp. 99–131. November, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Some Results of Cutting in the Sierra Forests of California. By Duncan Dunning, forest examiner, Forest Service. Pp. 27, pls. 8, figs. 2. November 24, 1923. (Department Bulletin 1176.) Price, 10 cents.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 48, Index Number. Nov. 28, 1923. Pp. 901—992. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—The Record is a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture, issued in 2 volumes a year, 10 numbers each. Its free distribution is restricted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. The subscription price is 75 cents a volume (foreign subscriptions $1.25 a volume), payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Improvement of Kubanka Durum Wheat by Pure-Line Selection. By Ralph W. Smith, Assistant Agronomist, Office of Cereal Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry; L. R. Waldron, Plant Breeder, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station; and J. Allen Clark, Agronomist in Charge of Western Wheat Investigations, Office of Cereal Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 15, figs. 4. November, 1923. (Department Bulletin 1192.) Price, 5 cents.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction During the Period From January 1 to March 31, 1922. Pp. 37, pls. 4. November, 1923. (Inventory No. 70; Nos. 54677 to 54968.) Bureau of Plant Industry. Price, 5 cents.

Weather

Unusually Mild in Central and Northern States.

The week ending December 11 was characterized by a continuation of unseasonably high temperatures in all sections of the country, except in the western Plateau States and the interior of the southern and Pacific coast area. It was especially warm for the season in the northern Great Plains where the weekly mean temperatures at some points were more than 20° above normal, and also from the Lake region and Ohio Valley eastward where the weekly means ranged from 10° to 15° above the seasonal average. It was cool in the South at the beginning of the week, but much warmer the latter part, making the average temperatures considerably above normal. This made the sixth consecutive week with warm weather for the season in the northern Great Plains, and the fifth with temperatures higher than normal in Central and Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains. The line of freezing weather extended southward to about the same position it has occupied for several weeks, except that no freezing temperatures were reported from parts of the Ohio Valley. In some central districts west of the Rocky Mountains the week was 4° to 6° cooler than normal.

There was much cloudy and rainy weather throughout the South and in the Central and Northern States east of the Mississippi River, except in the Lake region. Little or no precipitation occurred in the central and northern Plains and the south Pacific coast sections, but the amounts were heavy along the north Pacific coast. There was considerable snow in the central and southern Rocky Mountain areas, the amounts being especially heavy in eastern New Mexico and western Texas, while from 3 to 8 inches fell in northwestern Kansas.

The mild, damp weather in the Southern States was favorable for fall truck and winter cereals, but unfavorable for farm work, which was largely at a standstill during much of the week in many places. There was sufficient rain in much of Florida to benefit vegetation, but droughty conditions continued in the central and southern portions of the peninsula. The increased moisture was also beneficial for the soil and hardy truck in the South Atlantic States, while the moderately heavy to heavy rains in the Northeast have fully replenished the shortage of water in that area.

There was some interruption by frequent rains to farm work in the Ohio Valley, but in central and northern trans-Mississippi States the mild, dry weather gave conditions very favorable for all outdoor operations. The ground is mostly free from snow in the western upper Lake region, and is as yet generally unfrozen in Michigan, where some plowing was done during the week. There was some plowing done also in Montana, which is unusual for December. Further rains were beneficial for winter crops and pastures in the north Pacific States, but moisture was still needed badly in California, while severe frost damage occurred in parts of that State, particularly to citrus fruits in the San Joaquin Valley. Rains and snows were beneficial for winter range in much of the far Southwest, but more moisture was needed in Utah.

WINTER WHEAT FAVORABLY AFFECTED.

Small grains.—Under the influence of mild, moist weather in the Ohio Valley States winter wheat continued to make satisfactory growth and showed improvement in some sections. In the large grain producing areas west of the Mississippi wheat remained in good condition, with the weather of the week generally favorable. The crop was dormant in Kansas and there was further complaint of fly in some sections of the State. Snowfall in the central and southern Rocky Mountain districts was beneficial to wheat, with a generally good covering reported from many localities. Further rains benefited wheat and other fall sown grain in the north Pacific States, and they are now reported as in good condition in most sections of that area. Light rains fell in California where persistent drought has prevailed, but the moisture was of little benefit to grains because of the desiccating northerly winds. Rain is badly needed in that section. Winter oats were favorably affected by the mild, moist weather in the Southern States, and showed material improvement where rains fell in Florida, while the germination of late-seeded grain was facilitated by rains in the South Atlantic States. Wheat continued in satisfactory condition in the middle Atlantic area.

Corn and cotton.—Corn husking was well along in the Ohio Valley States, but there was some interruption to this work by frequent rains, particularly in Indiana and central and southern Illinois. Husking has been practically completed in Iowa, nearly done in Nebraska and South Dakota, and is well along in Kansas. In eastern Oklahoma rainy weather and wet fields caused a suspension of field work, but the gathering of corn and kafir made fair progress in the central and western portions of the State.

Picking of late cotton progressed slowly in New Mexico, and only fairly well in central and western Oklahoma, while harvest was delayed by rain in southern Arizona. Picking and ginning progressed favorably in the Imperial Valley of California.

TRUCK BENEFITED BY MOISTURE IN SOUTHEAST.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Winter truck crops were favorably affected by moderately heavy precipitation in nearly all of the more southern districts, and there was sufficient rain in parts of Florida, where drought had prevailed, to cause improvement. Moisture is still needed, however, in the central and southern portions of the Peninsula, except that the dry weather was favorable in the Okeechobee district. Setting tomato plants was progressing favorably along the southeastern coast of Florida, and the shipping of truck continued from the southern and central portions. Truck shows considerable improvement since the recent rains in the south Atlantic area, but was generally in need of more moisture in California. It was too dry for tobacco stripping in Wisconsin, but the moist weather in the Ohio Valley favored this work which advanced rapidly. The harvest of sugar cane made very good progress in Louisiana, but sugar yields continue light.

Ranges, pastures, and stock.—Moderate to heavy rains or snow improved the desert range in Arizona and increased the water supply for stock, while both the range and livestock remain generally in good to excellent condition in New Mexico, although the heavy snowfall in the eastern portion of the State was unfavorable. The condition and progress of pastures and ranges were mostly satisfactory in Texas, though there was some suffering from snow and cold winds in western portions. Cattle and sheep did well in Nevada, and are reported as entering the winter in good condition, while the range and livestock did fairly well in Utah, though moisture was still needed. Considerable feeding was necessary in western Wyoming, where much range was snow covered, but the cover in the central and eastern portions was mostly light.

Livestock were reported as on winter range or pastures in Idaho, where heavy feeding had not yet been required, and the range remained mostly open in Montana, while but little feeding was necessary in the North Pacific States. Pastures remained poor in California because of continued drought. Livestock was reported as in generally good condition, with the weather favorable for stock interests in the central and eastern portions of the country, pastures in the Southeast being especially benefited by recent rainfall.

A Generally Mild Week.

At the beginning of the week a low pressure area was central over the lower Mississippi Valley and moved thence northeastward, with greatly increased intensity, to western New York on the morning of the 6th, and to the lower St. Lawrence Valley on the following morning. It was attended by precipitation in practically all sections of the country from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and by gales along the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras northward. At the same time another depression moved eastward across the northern border States, and by the morning of the 6th a storm of marked intensity was moving inland from the north Pacific, which caused rain in the far Northwestern States and gales along the north Pacific coast. The latter storm overspread Central and Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains, but without widespread precipitation, except in the Northwest. Near the close of the week, still another storm moved northeastward from the Southwest, with cloudy, rainy weather general in the Eastern States.

Early in the week considerably cooler weather overspread the Southern States, reaching the southeastern coast by the morning of the 6th; on the following day freezing weather extended southward to northern Georgia and central South Carolina. In the meantime much warmer weather prevailed

over the central and northern Great Plains, with temperatures as much as 20° above normal in some localities, while the latter part of the week was much warmer in the Southeast. At the same time an extensive high pressure area had overspread the Northwest where very much colder weather prevailed.

Chart 1, page 640, shows that temperatures for the week were largely above normal over practically the entire country with the exception of portions of the more western States. The excess in temperature was greatest over the northern Plains States, where the departures averaged 9° to 22° above normal.

Chart 2, page 640, indicates that the rainfall was again light from the Mississippi River westward, except from the southern Plains southward and along the north Pacific coast. Precipitation was generally moderate to generous from Texas to New England, while amounts in excess of 2 inches were reported from western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the northern border of the central and east Gulf States and eastern Texas.

Weather in the Corn and Wheat Regions of Argentina.

The data concluding the table on this page show that cooler weather prevailed in the corn and winter wheat area of Argentina, South America, during the week ending December 10, where the temperature averaged 4° below normal. In the southern portion of the wheat area, temperatures near the seasonal average obtained. Following the heavy rains of last week, precipitation was comparatively light throughout both the corn and wheat areas of that country. In the corn-producing section rainfall was less than half the normal, while two-thirds the normal amount fell in the southern wheat section.

Snowfall in Autumn of 1923.

Light snows occurred at points in the upper Lake region as early as September 12, the earliest of record in some instances. During the last decade of that month the first snow of the season occurred in the mountains of California, where the depths ranged up to as much as 20 inches above the 5,000-foot level, but this soon melted except at the higher elevations.

In October the first important snowfall of the season set in over the central Rocky Mountain districts on the 23d and extended eastward into the Dakotas, Nebraska, and western Kansas during the following day. Some unusually heavy falls for the mid-autumn month occurred at this time in the mountains of Colorado, Wyoming, and adjacent districts and considerable depths occurred in the adjacent Great Plains. About the same time, unusually early and in some cases heavy snows occurred in the southern Appalachian Mountains, depths ranging up to 8 inches being reported at points in the higher elevations of western North Carolina and the adjacent portions of Kentucky and Tennessee. Near the end of the month snow occurred over wide areas from the Northern Great Plains eastward. The amounts were mainly light, however, except locally in northern New York.

In the high mountains of the West the total snowfall for October ranged up to a foot or more in the Sierra of California, but farther northward in Oregon and Washington there was little snow. In the Rocky Mountains the amounts were considerably greater, ranging up to 2 feet or slightly more in the the high ranges of New Mexico, and to 3 feet or more in the mountains of Colorado and Wyoming. The total falls for the month were considerable in South Dakota and Nebraska and eastward into Iowa.

November had, as a rule, but little snow in the less elevated regions. Light falls occurred over the northern border States from the Great Lakes eastward on the 8th, and about the 10th in northern Arizona and the adjacent portions of Utah and Nevada. On the 23d and 24th light snows occurred from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward to the Great Lakes, and about the 25th and 26th considerable snow fell over the northern portions of New York and New England and adjacent areas of Canada. On the 27th snow fell in portions of the Rocky Mountains and again in the Great Lakes region. On the 28th considerable snow fell in the Pan Handle of Texas, and extended during the 29th into eastern Kansas and adjacent areas. At the end of the month snow was falling in portions of the Plateau and northern Rocky Mountains, continuing to December 1, and extending eastward into North Dakota.

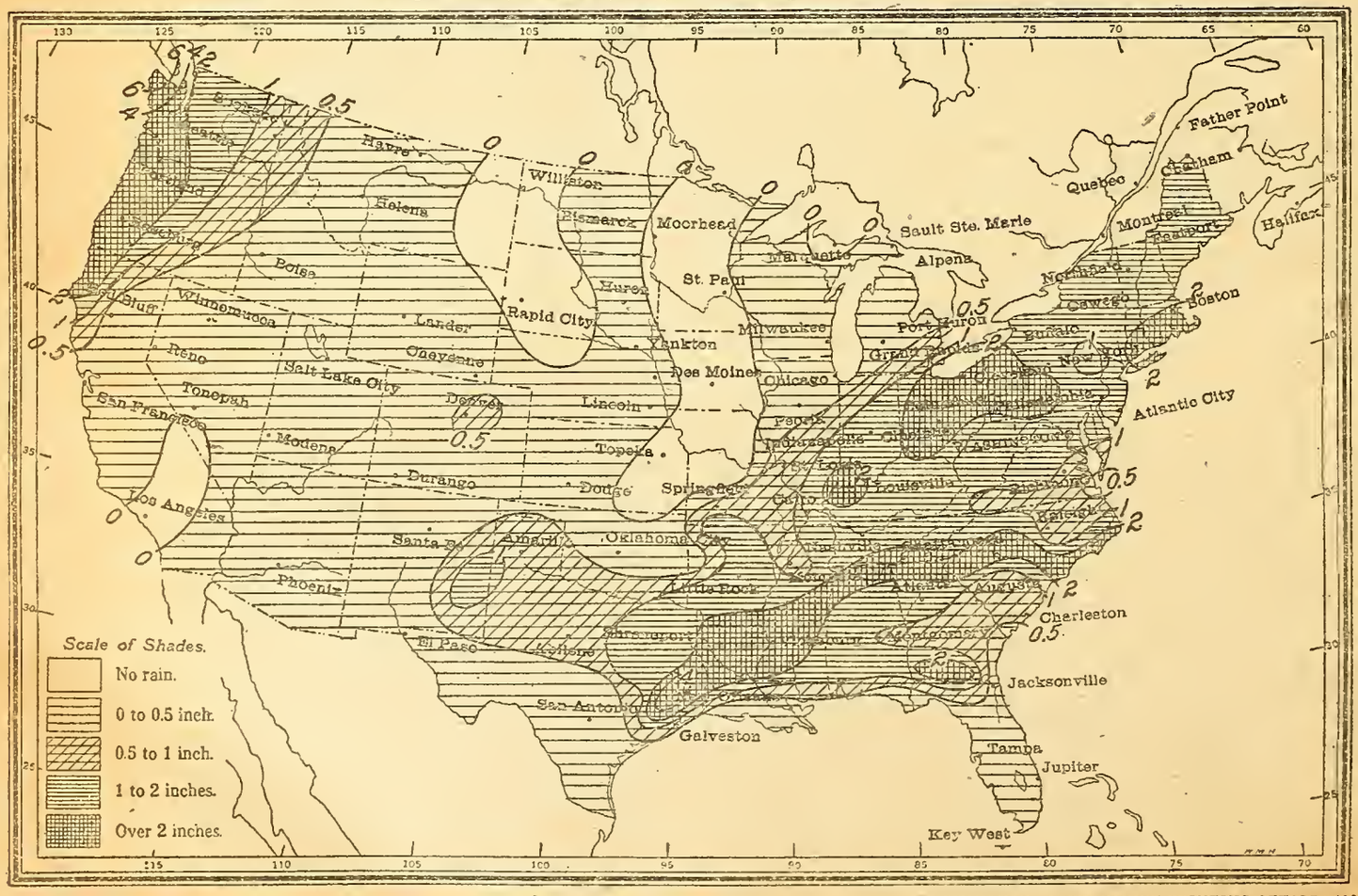
Temperature and Precipitation for the Week December 5-11, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Atlantic Coast.				
Portland, Me.	44	+14	1.6	+0.8
Burlington	40	+15	0.8	+0.4
Northfield	38	+15	1.1	+0.5
Concord	42	+13	1.6	+0.9
Boston	48	+14	3.0	+2.3
New Haven	46	+12	3.2	+2.4
Albany	44	+13	1.6	+1.0
Binghamton	44	+14	1.0	+0.4
New York	50	+13	1.8	+1.1
Scranton	46	+14	0.9	+0.4
Harrisburg	48	+14	1.4	+0.9
Philadelphia	48	+10	1.6	+1.0
Trenton	48	+12	1.4	+0.7
Atlantic City	48	+10	1.6	+0.8
Baltimore	48	+9	1.8	+1.2
Washington	51	+13	1.4	+0.8
Norfolk	54	+10	0.5	−0.3
Richmond	52	+10	0.9	+0.3
Lynchburg	50	+9	1.8	+1.1
Wytheville	46	+9	0.9	+0.1
Asheville	46	+7	1.1	+0.3
Charlotte	52	+8	2.0	+1.1
Raleigh	52	+8	0.6	−0.1
Wilmington	56	+6	2.4	+1.7
Charleston	56	+3	0.9	+0.2
Columbia, S.C.	54	+6	0.6	0
Augusta	54	+5	0.6	0
Atlanta	52	+6	1.8	+0.7
Macon	54	+6	0.8	−0.2
Savannah	58	+5	0.1	−0.6
Thomasville	58	+4	2.3	+1.5
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	60	+3	0.4	−0.2
Miami	70	+2	T.	−0.6
Key West	72	+1	0.2	−0.2
Tampa	64	+2	0.4	−0.1
Pensacola	60	+5	0.1	−0.9
Mobile	58	+4	1.1	+0.1
Montgomery	58	+8	0.6	−0.4
Anniston	52	+6	1.0	−0.1
Birmingham	52	+4	1.7	+0.6
Meridian	56	+8	1.7	+0.6
Vicksburg	56	+5	3.5	+2.4
New Orleans	62	+5	0.2	−0.6
Shreveport	58	+8	2.6	+1.8
Little Rock	56	+10	1.1	+0.2
Fort Smith	54	+11	0.2	−0.4
Bentonville	46	+6	1.1	+0.5
Oklahoma	44	+3	0.4	0
Abilene	50	+4	0.7	+0.4
Fort Worth	56	+7	1.0	+0.7
Dallas	56	.....	1.7	.....
Palestine	60	+9	1.8	+1.0
Houston	62	.....	4.5	.....
Galveston	62	+4	T.	−0.8
Corpus Christi	64	+6	0.1	−0.2
San Antonio	64	+10	0.4	0
Del Rio	58	+5	0.1	−0.1
Ohio Valley and Tennessee				
Memphis	54	+9	0.9	+0.1
Nashville	50	+8	1.0	+0.2
Chattanooga	50	+6	2.1	+1.1
Knoxville	48	+7	1.3	+0.5
Lexington	48	+10	1.3	+0.6
Louisville	48	+9	1.6	+0.8
Evansville	48	+10	2.0	+1.1
Indianapolis	44	+10	1.9	+1.3
Cincinnati	46	+11	2.2	+1.5
Dayton	46	+12	3.0	+2.4
Columbus	44	+10	3.2	+2.5
Parkersburg	48	+11	1.1	+0.5
Elkins	50	+16	1.4	+0.6
Pittsburgh	48	+12	2.5	+1.9
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	32	+10	0	−0.2
La Crosse	32	+7	T.	−0.3
Madison	34	+9	0.1	−0.3
Charles City	34	+12	0	−0.3
Dubuque	34	+7	T.	−0.4
Davenport	38	+9	T.	−0.4
Des Moines	38	+10	0	−0.3
Keokuk	40	+8	0	−0.4
Peoria	38	+8	0.1	−0.4
Terre Haute	44	.....	1.4	.....
Springfield, Ill.	40	+6	0.6	0
Hannibal	40	+7	T.	−0.3
St. Louis	42	+5	0.8	+0.2
Cairo	46	+7	1.1	+0.4
Lake Region.				
Canton	38	+13	1.0	+0.1
Syracuse	42	+12	1.0	+0.4
Oswego	42	+11	1.0	+0.1
Buffalo	42	+10	1.4	+0.5
Erie	44	+10	2.2	+1.4
Cleveland	44	+11	2.0	+1.4
Toledo	40	+8	2.3	+1.7
Detroit	40	+9	0.6	0
Saginaw	38	+10	0.2	−0.3
Alpena	38	+11	T.	−0.6
Grand Rapids	40	+9	T.	−0.6
Chicago	42	+10	0.2	−0.3
Fort Wayne	40	.....	1.0	.....
Milwaukee	38	+10	T.	−0.4
Green Bay	34	+10	T.	−0.4
Escanaba	32	+8	0.1	−0.3
Ludington	38	.....	T.	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	34	+11	0.1	−0.5
Marquette	34	+9	0	−0.6
Duluth	28	+9	0.1	−0.2
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	44	+7	0.6	0
Columbia, Mo.	42	+7	0	−0.4
Kansas City	40	+6	0	−0.3
St. Joseph	38	.....	0	.....
Topeka	40	+7	0	−0.2
Wichita	40	+4	0	−0.2
Dodge City	40	+6	T.	−0.1
Concordia	38	+6	T.	−0.1
North Platte	36	+8	T.	−0.1
Lincoln	38	+8	0.1	−0.1
Omaha	36	+8	0.1	−0.1
Sioux City	34	+9	T.	−0.2
Valentine	36	+9	0	−0.1
Rapid City	34	+7	0	−0.1
Pierre	36	+12	0	−0.1
Huron	34	+13	T.	−0.1
Moorhead	30	+15	0	−0.2
Devils Lake	34	+22	T.	−0.1
Bismarck	32	+15	T.	−0.1
Williston	30	+14	0	−0.2
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	36	+12	0	−0.1
Havre	36	+13	0.4	+0.3
Kalispell	32	+6	0.3	−0.1
Helena	32	+6	0.1	0
Sheridan	26	0	0.1	.....
Lander	22	+1	T.	−0.2
Cheyenne	28	−2	0.1	0
Grand Junction	30	0	0.3	+0.2
Denver	34	0	0.9	+0.8
Pueblo	34	+1	0.1	0
Amarillo	40	+2	0.7	+0.5
El Paso	46	0	0.2	+0.1
Roswell	42	0	1.4	+1.2
Santa Fe	32	0	0.3	+0.2
Phoenix	50	−3	0.2	0
Yuma	54	−2	0.1	0
Tonopah	30	−2	T.	−0.1
Modena	28	−6	0.2	+0.1
Salt Lake City	30	−4	0.3	0
Reno	34	−1	0.1	−0.3
Winnemucca	28	−4	0.1	−0.1
Pocatello	28	−2	0.4	+0.1
Boise	34	0	0.2	−0.2
Lewiston	40	+2	0.3	−0.1
Baker	30	+1	0.5	+0.1
Walla Walla	44	+7	0.8	+0.3
Spokane	38	+6	0.9	+0.3
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	44	0	7.0	+3.5
Seattle	42	0	1.3	−0.1
North Head	46	+1	2.9	+1.2
Portland, Oreg	42	0	3.8	+2.1
Roseburg	38	−4	2.4	+1.1
Eureka	44	−5	2.1	+0.5
Red Bluff	46	−1	T.	−0.9
Sacramento	50	+3	T.	−0.7
San Francisco	56	+4	0.3	−0.4
Fresno	46	−2	0.1	−0.2
San Luis Obispo	54	0	T.	−0.4
Los Angeles	58	0	0	−0.4
San Diego	56	−1	T.	−0.3
Argentina, S. A.[1]				
Corn and northern wheat area	68	−4	0.4	−0.6
Southern wheat area	68	−1	0.4	−0.2

[1] For week ending Monday. T. indicates trace.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., December 11, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., December 11, 1923.



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